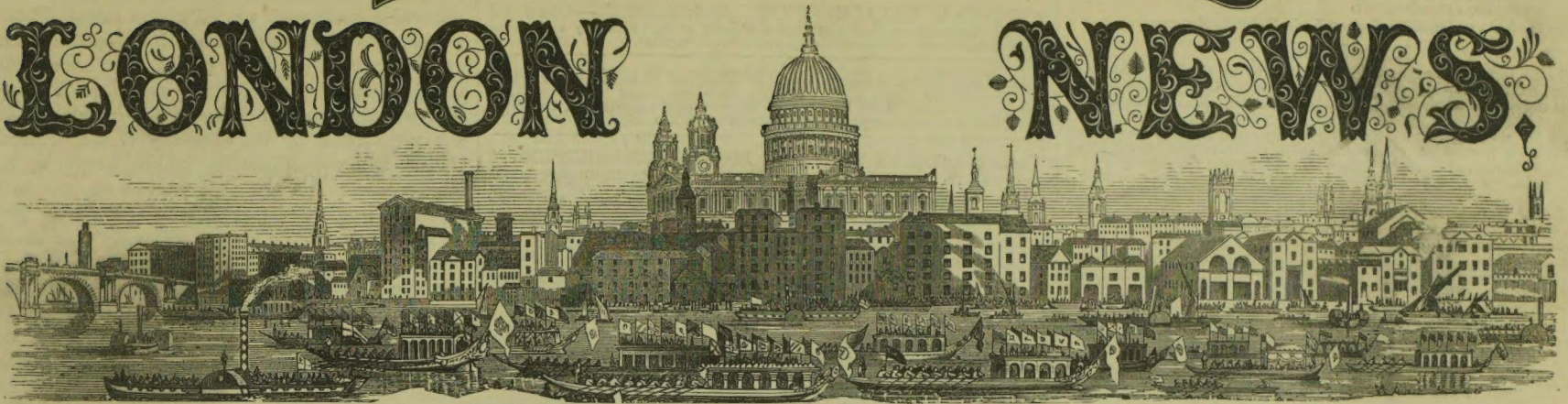


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

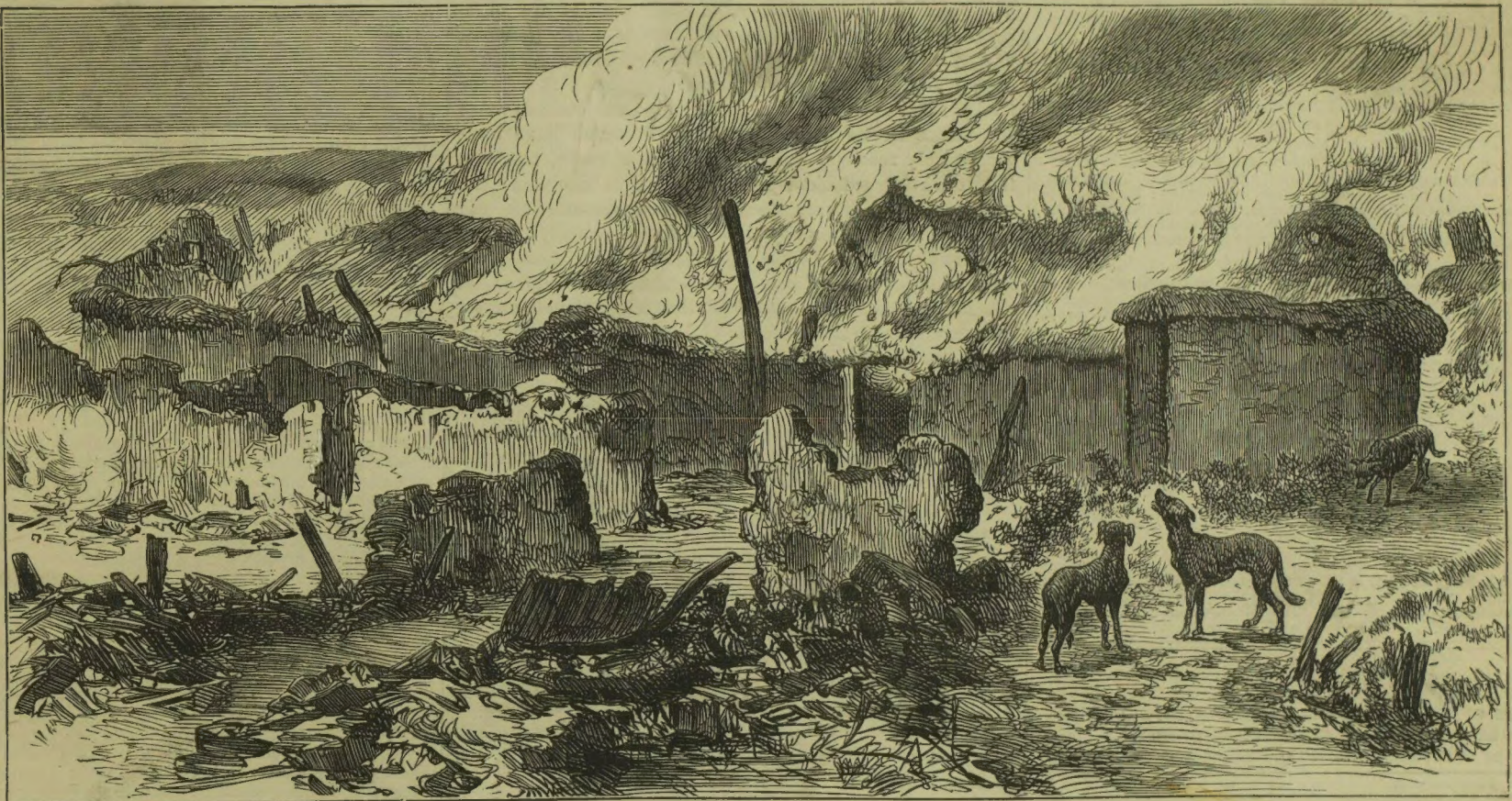


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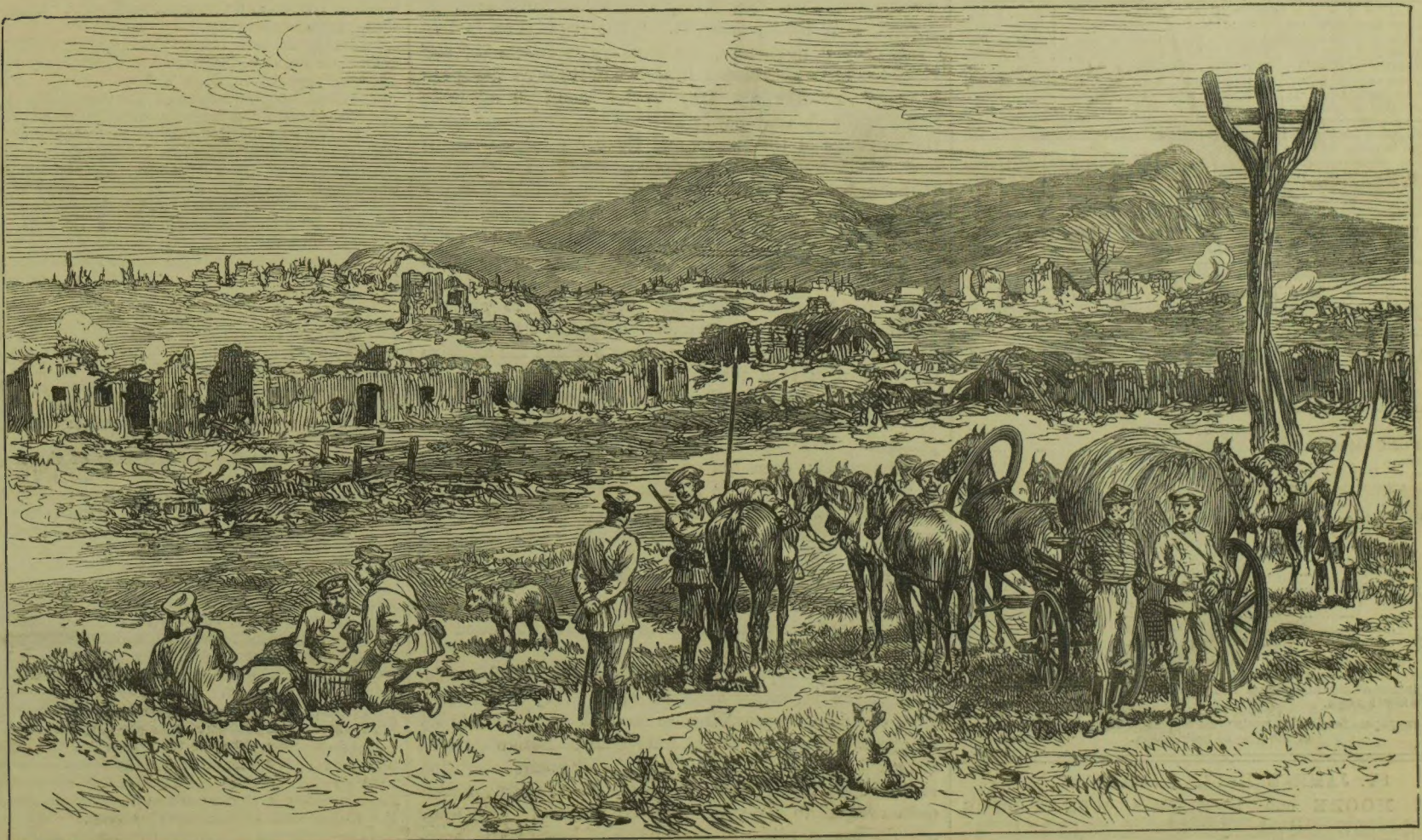
No. 1987.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



TARTAR VILLAGE OF TERGESEK, IN THE DOBRUDSCHA, SET ON FIRE BY THE BULGARIANS.



CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY AT THE TARTAR VILLAGE OF BALTACESTI.
WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, N.B., Lady Lovat, of a son.
On the 7th inst., at 6, St. Mark's-square, Regent's Park, the wife of W. J. B. Bevan, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at Lindfield, Sussex, Lady Elibank, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Hawthornhill, Helensburgh, by the Rev. Alexander Anderson, Adam Primrose, civil engineer, to Dona Maria Amalia Cabral, widow of the late Randal Callander, H.B.M. Consul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
On the 1st inst., at St. Paul's Church, Camden-square, by the Rev. Henry Ions, Frederick Whitley, of Montreal, Canada, to Jessie, elder daughter of Christopher Chouler, of 17, North-villas, Camden-square. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Gibraltar, Edmund Creswell, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General and Surveyor of the several British Post Offices in the Mediterranean, aged 64.
On Lammas Day, at Harnaby House, Teddington-road, Elizabeth (Lily), third daughter of the late James S. Biles, Esq., Commander H.L.E.C.S., in her 46th year. "I have walked innocently; my trust has been always in the Lord Jesus."
On the 6th inst., at 41, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Jemima Jean Leith Buchanan, of Drumaklin, widow of the late Sir Alexander Leith, Bart., aged 70.

*. The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 18.

SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Right Rev. Bishop Anderson; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. H. S. Byrth, Vicar of Bardsley.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Bishop of Brechin (Dr. Jernyn); 3 p.m., Rev. H. White, of the Savoy.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. S. Byrth, Vicar of Bardsley; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean.
Temple Church, closed till Oct. 7.
High Spring Tides.

MONDAY, Aug. 13.

Grouse-shooting begins.
British Association Meeting, Plymouth; Reception-Room opened, 1 p.m.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Royal Archaeological Institute, Hereford Meeting: Excursion to Kenchester, Offa's Dyke, &c.

TUESDAY, Aug. 14.

Art-Union Exhibition opens.
London Rowing Club, matches.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, regattas, four days.
Races: Chelmsford, Egham, Stockton.
Royal Archaeological Association, Hereford Meeting: Excursion, in company with the Worcester Architectural and Archaeological Society, probably to Tewkesbury.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

Moon's first quarter, 10.28 p.m.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; general meeting, 3.
Society of Engineers, Visit to Messrs. Samuda's Works, Inspection of Ironclads building.
British Association, general meeting, 8 p.m.; address by the president-elect, Professor Allen Thomson, M.D.
Kingston-on-Thames Amateur Regatta.
Blackpool Agricultural Society Show.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16.

British Association, Plymouth, soirée, 8 p.m.
Regattas: Lowestoft, Shrewsbury.
Races: Oxford, Windsor.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

Parliament to be prorogued.
Tent Regatta.
Temple Yacht Club, Handicap Match.
Durham County Agricultural Society Show, West Hartlepool.
British Association, Plymouth, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Warrington Smyth on the Physical Phenomena connected with the Mines of Devon and Cornwall).

SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, afternoon garden party, Ryde.
Oldham Agricultural Show.
Regattas: Royal Clyde Yacht Club, Irish Model Yacht Club, Kingston-on-Thames.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
August	1 29.871	59.5	45.2	62	8	70.9	56.6	NNW. NW.	232	0.000
	2 29.949	56.8	43.4	63	4	66.0	49.8	WNW. W. NW.	199	.000
	3 29.965	56.4	45.3	69	8	65.9	47.6	WNW. W. NW.	215	.170
	4 30.021	59.2	46.6	65	8	67.0	52.3	NW. WNW.	88	.000
	5 30.028	63.2	50.6	65	—	73.9	54.6	WNW. SSW. S.	127	.000
	6 29.886	65.2	55.0	71	8	76.9	52.8	S. SSE. S.	171	.050
	7 29.556	61.3	58.4	91	8	69.8	57.9	S. SW.	266	0.200

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.832	29.935	29.987	30.030	30.057	29.947	29.632
Temperature of Air	62.2	59.0	59.3	59.9	65.5	69.6	67.3
Temperature of Evaporation	64.7	51.6	50.7	51.3	58.5	61.9	62.7
Direction of Wind	NW.	NW.	W.	NW.	SSW.	SSE.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 55	4 17	4 37	4 58	5 19	5 37	5 58
6 19	6 42	7 5	7 17	7 32	7 48	8 3
8 37	8 57	9 17	9 37	9 57	10 17	10 37

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia, via Brindisi	4d	Holland	2d
" via Southampton	2d	India, via Brindisi	4d
Austria	2d	" via Southampton	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	4d	Russia	2d
" via Southampton	2d	Spain	2d
Constantinople	2d	Sweden	2d
Denmark	2d	Switzerland	2d
France	2d	United States	2d
Germany	2d	West Indies	2d

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Furniture, &c.; Sofa Stalls, &c.; Area, &c.; Gallery, &c. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. Beginning of Lectures, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

A word or two respecting the threatened Famine in India. We cannot do much, it is true, even if we can do anything, to avert or mitigate the seemingly impending tragedy. Such as it is likely to be, however, it will come nearer home to what are called "British interests" in India, and will more largely involve the interests of humanity, than anything recently reported to us of the Russo-Turkish War in Bulgaria. We do not except even the Battle of Plevna, the frightful loss of life which it occasioned, the repulse of the Russians, and the probable derangement, in consequence, of their plan of the campaign. The prospect we have to face is a far gloomier one than the actual events which have occurred South of the Danube, dreadful though they be. It is true that the last Telegram from Lord Lytton is a shade more favourable in its contents than those which have been successively received during the last few weeks, but it is far from being sufficiently favourable to relieve us of the suspense which former messages have created. In the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras scarcity almost amounting to a famine has prevailed for some time past. Half a million human beings have already succumbed, in the latter Presidency alone, to the diseases consequent upon a want of sufficient food. 1,750,000 fellow-creatures, and our fellow-subjects, are now dependent on daily relief. If this were all, one might still hope that the calamity might be so vigorously grappled with by the Government of India as to reduce its proportions to those of the Bengal Famine in Lord Northbrook's time. But it is not all. A second "period of famine," as Lord Salisbury told his hearers some few days since at Cowper's Hill, "is settling down over Southern India." A second harvest seems likely to fail; and in that case the horrors of famine will for many months to come be increased rather than diminished. It is even calculated by men who are intimately acquainted with the districts of which they speak that the claimants of relief from the hands of the Government may rise before the crisis is over from 1,750,000 to 20,000,000. Without adopting this estimate, it seems to be too probable that, under any circumstances, a terrible period of anxiety lies before us, which not even a sufficient rainfall at the present season will be able wholly to avert.

There are several circumstances, as the public is reminded by Lord Salisbury, which differentiate the famine in prospect from that which occurred and was mastered in Bengal. There the task of the Government was limited to a comparatively narrow territorial area. In Madras it is totally different. "The population in that Presidency is not dense, the territory is enormous, and relief has to be distributed in the main through European officers." Where are they to be found in adequate numbers for the exigency? To be of use, they must know the language of the people, and there are large districts in Southern India where Hindostani would be of less use than English. Any attempt to cope with this difficulty would require time, and time is the one desideratum that cannot be commanded. Then, again, the means of transport are necessarily scanty. The vast region exposed to the liability of famine is traversed by but one railway. Grain must be carried from one point to another by cattle, and the terrible drought has already swept off vast numbers of the animals which the effective distribution of food for man imperatively requires. The task before the Indian Administration is consequently one which no mere energy or official self-devotion can fully perform. The pecuniary outlay may, perhaps, be provided against; even the quantity of grain required may be collected; but how is it to be distributed over so vast a territory, and especially how are outlying districts to be supplied in due time with the food which the sustenance of life requires? We have no doubt whatever that the Indian Administration will do its very best to master the emergency, but we fear that its most devoted and unweary efforts will fall far short of what is called for by the occasion.

There is, perhaps, less evil to be apprehended on the score of the pecuniary expenses incurred by the Government of India in providing, as far as it is possible to do it, against this terrible calamity than Indian statesmen appear to foresee. Doubtless, the financial condition of the Eastern Peninsula is far from healthy, and is quite unequal to the strain of fresh burdens. But, after all, the money spent in the saving of human life, however it may cripple or dwarf the development of national progress in India, can hardly be regarded as ill spent. This is our primary duty, and it has to be performed, whatever

may be the inconveniences to which we may be subjected thereby. Public works will, no doubt, have to be largely postponed for want of the revenues which have been otherwise swallowed up. But the moral effect upon the people of India of even a lavish expenditure for such an end will not be the same as it might have been had the money been required for a great war. To some extent also we may deepen any beneficial impression made upon the population by the liberality of the Government, by the spontaneous liberality of our people at home. We have reason to believe that urgent appeals to the generosity of the British public in mitigation, as far as it can be mitigated, of the present calamity will be brought to bear upon the British people. Money, it is true, however abundant, cannot reach the full limit of the evil to which the population of Southern India seem destined to be exposed. But whatever can be done thereby, we are confident will be done. It will serve not merely to diminish suffering, but also to display sympathy. We have lately somewhat paraded our anxiety to incorporate India in the British Empire. We have thus increased our responsibilities to the populations of that vast dependency. We know not how far the Act by which we crowned the union between the United Kingdom and India may have gratified any portion of the teeming population of that Peninsula, but we are satisfied that we shall be expected to perform to the best of our ability the duties to our fellow-subjects which we have declared ourselves willing, and even anxious, to undertake. For this, however, we may probably have to wait awhile. The appeal has not yet been formally made. It will depend mainly upon the manner and form in which it is presented to this country how far the response to it will meet reasonable expectation. The need is so great, so pressing, and so far beyond the reach of Government, that there need be scarcely any scruple in view of confounding the duties of Government with those of individuals. The exigency claims, and will have, we hope, the strenuous and hearty co-operation of all. And even then, we fear, unless tidings of a happier tenour should reach us within a few days, the calamity in prospect will be unprecedentedly overwhelming in its magnitude.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Osborne House. Prince William of Prussia (her Majesty's eldest grandson), attended by Major von Liebenau and Lieutenant Jacobi, arrived at Osborne on Wednesday week on a visit to the Queen. His Royal Highness and Prince Leopold drove to Carisbrooke Castle. Sir Thomas Biddulph, Major von Liebenau, and Lieutenant Jacobi dined with her Majesty.

Prince Henry of Prussia, attended by Captain von Seckendorff, arrived at Osborne the next day from the German frigate Niobe. Major von Liebenau and Captain von Seckendorff dined with the Queen.

Yesterday week Prince William and Prince Henry of Prussia went on board the Niobe, in Cowes Roads, and afterwards proceeded to Portsmouth in the Alberta to visit the dockyard. Subsequently her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Princes William and Henry of Prussia drove to Ryde.

On Saturday last Prince William of Prussia took leave of the Queen and went to London. Prince Leopold and Prince Henry of Prussia accompanied Prince William to Portsmouth in the Alberta. The Queen received Captain Ulfers and the officers of the German frigate Niobe (including forty-three naval cadets serving on board) at Osborne; after which Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, with Prince Henry of Prussia, visited the frigate in Cowes Roads, and were received by Captain Ulfers and Commander Koster. Lord John Manners dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Prince Henry of Prussia attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. William Barker, Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. Lord John Manners dined with her Majesty.

Monday was the thirty-third anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh; a Royal salute was fired by her Majesty's ship Lord Warden (the guard-ship at Cowes), Captain the Hon. E. Fremantle. Prince Henry of Prussia took leave of the Queen and rejoined the Niobe, German frigate. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove out, and were present for some time in the cricket-field to witness a match between the Osborne Cricket Club and the officers and men of the Royal yacht. Prince Leopold left Osborne for Boyton Manor.

Lord Lyons (Ambassador at Paris) arrived at Osborne on Tuesday and had an audience of the Queen, and dined with her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. Princess Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, who are living on board her Majesty's yacht Osborne with the Prince of Wales, and who arrived in Cowes roads the previous evening, visited her Majesty; and on Wednesday the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and the three Princesses visited the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Brown, R.F.P., late 101st Regiment, one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Arthur Palliser, resigned; and Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Pocklington, late 18th Royal Irish, one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice J. W. J. Gifford, deceased.

The Queen has forwarded a donation of £50 in aid of the repair and improvement, now in progress, of Westminster Hospital, to which her Majesty has been a large annual subscriber since 1838.

The appointments of Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Du Cane, Sir Lewis Pelly, and Commissary-General H. W. Gordon to be Knights Commanders of the Bath were gazetted on Tuesday night. It is understood that the distinction conferred on Sir Lewis Pelly is in recognition of his services at Baroda, and more recently in the important negotiations conducted between the Indian and Afghan Governments at Peshawar.

Vice-Admiral Erasmus Ommaney, C.B., F.R.S.; Vice-Admiral Edward Augustus Inglefield, C.B., F.R.S.; Rear-Admiral George Henry Richards, C.B., F.R.S., the late Hydrographer to the Admiralty; and Mr. William Richard Holmes, her Majesty's Consul at Bosna Serai, are to be knighted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Prince William of Prussia visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday last at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince William of Prussia and Prince George of Wales, visited the Royal Westminster Aquarium. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards paid visits at St. James's Palace to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Prince William of Prussia dined with the Prince and Princess, after which the Princes went to the Criterion Theatre. Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess on Monday and remained to luncheon. The Prince, accompanied by Prince George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maude of Wales, left London for Portsmouth, and proceeded on board the Royal yacht Osborne to Cowes. His Royal Highness dined with some members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at the Club House, Cowes.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales is steadily regaining health.

Princess Louise of Lorne has presented the Victoria Hospital for Children (in Queen's-road, Chelsea), of which she is patroness, with a water colour, beautifully executed by herself, to be hung in the Princess Louise Ward; also with a large engraving of the Queen, to be hung in the hall.

The Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House on Tuesday for Calais, en route for Homburg.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Lady Marian Alford on Wednesday at Alford House, Knightsbridge.

Prince William of Prussia paid a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, on Sunday. Prince William left London on Tuesday for Dover upon his return to Germany.

The Prince Imperial has been on a visit to the Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green at Bayham Abbey.

His Highness Ibrahim Pasha, accompanied by Mustafa Pasha Zorab Bey and Ibrahim Bey, has arrived at the Buckingham Palace Hotel.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town on a tour of visits in England and Scotland.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Lough Cutra Castle, Galway, on a visit to Lord Gough.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have gone to Cliveden for a few days, before visiting Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Duke of Buccleuch has returned to Montagu House, Whitehall, from Scotland.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have arrived at Aboyne Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath left their residence in Perceley-square on Saturday for Longleat, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton have left Northampton House for Scotland.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne and Lady Emily Fitzmaurice have left Grosvenor-square for Meiklam House, Perth.

The Earl and Countess of Morley and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grey have arrived at Homburg.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Elliot and Miss Elliot have arrived at Minto House, Roxburghshire.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., and Miss Louise Childers have left town for America.

Great rejoicings took place on Tuesday and Wednesday at Bryanstone by Lord Portman's tenantry in Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, in honour of the coming of age of the Hon. W. H. B. Portman, eldest son.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Horace Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Mr. Percy Ricardo, of Bramley Park, Surrey, with Miss Henrietta Goulburn, eldest daughter of Colonel Goulburn, of Betchworth House, Surrey, was solemnized on Tuesday at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, the cuirass bodice trimmed with pointed de gaze and small bouquets of orange-flowers, the skirt being draped with the same lace and also trimmed with orange-blossoms and satin bows. Over a wreath of orange-blossoms and myrtle flowed a Brussels lace veil, fastened to the hair by two diamond stars, the other jewels being a diamond cross and diamond bracelet, gifts from her father and mother. The bridesmaids were Miss Cecilia Goulburn (her sister), the Ladies Evelyn and Violet Gordon-Lennox (daughters of the Earl and Countess of March), Miss Lloyd, Miss Edith Townshend, Miss Harford, Miss Hartopp, and Miss Ada Hartopp. Their dresses were composed of white silk en princesse, which were draped with white muslin, with insertions of antique lace and a wide lace edge; white straw hats trimmed to harmonise with the dresses. Mr. Cecil Ricardo, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The Very Rev. E. Meyrick Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. G. R. Kensit, M.A., Vicar of Betchworth. Colonel and Mrs. Goulburn received their friends at breakfast at their residence in Eaton-square. Captain and Mrs. Ricardo left for Paris for the honeymoon.

The marriage of the Hon. William Cansfield Gerard, eldest son of Lord Gerard, and Miss Mary Milner, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby William Milner, of West Retford House, Notts, and granddaughter of the Archbishop of Armagh, was celebrated on Tuesday in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The Rev. Henry White, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a white satin princess gown, trimmed with white duchesse point lace and bunches of orange-blossoms, a wreath of real orange-blossoms, and a tulle veil. Her ornaments were diamond stars and a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom; a pearl and diamond pendant, the gift of Lord Gerard; a pearl and diamond bracelet, given by Lady Gerard; and a turquoise and diamond bracelet, the gift of her mother. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel and Miss Emily Milner, sisters of the bride, Miss Constance Heywood and Miss Fairfax, her cousins. They were dressed in white cashmere and blue silk dresses and Marie Stuart bonnets, and each wore a gold bracelet set with diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The Earl of Rosebery was best man. After the marriage Mrs. Henry Milner received the wedding party at breakfast at Princes-gate, after which the bride and bridegroom left by special train for The Durdans, near Epsom, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery. The presents were numerous and costly, including a diamond and turquoise pin, the gift of the Prince of Wales to the bridegroom.

After the usual morning service in Westminster Abbey on Thursday the marriage of Lord Garvagh and Baroness Florence de Bretton was, by permission of the Dean, cele-

brated with full choral service. There was a numerous congregation. The service was performed by the Rev. J. Fleming, assisted by the Rev. Henry White and the Rev. S. Flood Jones (Precentor of the Abbey). The bride, who wore a white satin dress, trimmed with orange-blossoms, and a Brussels lace veil fastened with diamonds, was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. C. Treffry. The bridesmaids, seven in number, were Miss Lawrie, Miss Monck, Miss A. Monck, Miss Cooper, Miss Swain, Miss Florence Treffry, and Miss Stanley. The bridesmaids wore white silk princess dresses, tulle veils, and wreaths of dark red flowers, and each carried a splendid bouquet. The best man was Mr. Dalrymple. After the service the party proceeded to the wedding breakfast, at No. 1, Chesham-place, and subsequently the bride and bridegroom departed for their honeymoon to the seat of Lord Dillon, in Oxfordshire.

The marriage of the Lady Mayoress (Miss Ada Louisa White) with Mr. Cecil Herbert Thornton Price was solemnized on Thursday afternoon, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Ely, Canon Liddon, the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, the Rev. J. M. Robertson (Chaplain to the Lord Mayor), and the Rev. W. S. H. Meadows, Vicar of Chigwell. The fact that a wedding had not taken place in the cathedral for 120 years gave additional interest to the ceremony, and the building was thronged from end to end. The bride was attended by sixteen bridesmaids—namely, her sister, Miss Florence White, Miss Curtis, Miss Kate White, and Miss Wilton (her cousins), Miss Annie Foy, Miss Mabel Foy, Miss Fairclough, Miss Hadley, Miss Stranack, Miss Hubback, Miss Margetson, Miss Kennedy, Miss Tegner, Miss E. Smith, Miss Mills, and Miss A. Mills. The bride's dress was a princess robe of rich white brocade. The dress was trimmed with garlands of orange blossoms and leaves down each side, while similar garlands fell half way down the train, which was brocaded with roses and rosebuds, and was bordered with a ruche of tulle. The front of the dress was trimmed with puffs of white tulle, divided by rows of white satin. The bride wore a large Brussels lace veil, and carried an enormous bouquet of orange-blossoms, stephanotis, &c. The bridesmaids were dressed in pale pink cashmere with long polonaises of pink silk. They wore wreaths of roses round their heads, and pale pink tulle veils. After the service, Dr. Stainer played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The wedding breakfast took place at the Mansion House. On the previous day the Lady Mayoress received a number of wedding gifts. That of the Corporation of London—a service of plate valued at three hundred guineas—was presented by Mr. Alderman Finnis; Mr. R. Gray, as Master of the Vintners' Company, handed to her Ladyship a beautiful gold bracelet and diamond pendant; and Mr. Stewart, Master of the Farriers' Company, a valuable silver tea service. The officers of the Lord Mayor's household gave the Lady Mayoress a valuable opera-glass.

THEATRES.

Encouraged by the success of the first children's pantomime at the Adelphi, Mr. Chatterton has again induced Mr. Blanchard to repeat the experiment, and on Saturday, accordingly, "Little Red Riding-Hood; or, Harlequin Grandmamma," was produced. The management have done their utmost in the picturesque adornment of the familiar theme, and the scenic accessories are such as to secure the admiration of all spectators. The infant actors have now become famous, and their performance of the different characters is marked by histrionic excellence in great variety. Among these honourable mention is deserved by Miss Lizzie Seymour, in the part of Corneygrains, singing-master and dancer; by Miss Abrahams, in Pomona; and particularly the Infant-Cherito, who, as Nonpareil, the leader of the Fruit-Fairies, performs marvels of execution. A duet, entitled "Swiss Toys from the Lowther Arcade," produced a round of applause for Bella Goward and her sister. In conclusion, Mr. Chatterton appeared, attended with two Lilliputian footmen, who were the occasion of much mirth, to receive the congratulations of the audience.

A new drama has been produced at the Pavilion, entitled "Honour Among Thieves," which has ensured a signal success. The name of the author is not given, but the story and structure of the piece indicate considerable practical skill, and the characters are distinguished by broad and striking contrasts, which are strongly effective. The basis of the argument is a forged will, made in favour of a scapegrace nephew, who, aided by two rascally lawyers, signs it with the hand of his dead uncle. The leading part was admirably sustained by Mr. Carden, whose powerful acting ensured the success of the new production. The scenery and accessories of the piece were all of a costly description, emulating the best of such embellishments at more fashionable theatres, though scarcely better conducted.

On Friday, last week, as an extra evening, Miss Glyn gave her second reading, as announced, of "Macbeth." We trust that this may be the virtual commencement of a new series. Her representation of the various stages of the dramatic interest was both artistic and complete. It wanted little of actual acting, except costume and stage accessories. A noteworthy quality of her vocal interpretation of this solemn tragedy was its comprehensiveness, and in parts a subtle significance indicating a profound study of the poet's design.

Miss Carlisle has taken a benefit at the Crystal Palace, appearing as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." It was her first appearance in the character, but will not be her last. The performance is of great promise.

Messrs. John Sanger and Son have again taken a lease of the Agricultural Hall, and will reopen it at Christmas with a grand spectacle representing the Russo-Turkish war, on a large scale, including a thousand men and horses and a dozen or two of elephants and camels.

A general meeting of the renters, or debenture-holders, of Drury-Lane Theatre was held last Saturday in the saloon of the theatre, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report from the renters' committee as to the management of the theatre by the committee of the proprietors. The report stated that the closing of the theatre for Italian opera during the whole of the London season had been very disastrous, involving a large depreciation in the value of the three hundred £500 debenture stock shares, and a large reduction in the value of the saleable admissions from £6 to £8 to a difficult sale at some 20s. each. A serious error as to the value of the renters' property was made by the chairman at the last proprietors' meeting, in stating that the value of the shares had risen from £92 to £105. Unfortunately, the facts were exactly opposite, a £500 share being £13 less valuable in 1877 than in 1866. The committee, however, were not alarmed at the gloomy prognostications regarding the future of the theatre. They again protested against the committee of proprietors retaining entirely and exclusively the management of the property. The £100 shares had for many years ceased to have any financial or pecuniary value whatever, and the committee were, therefore, of opinion that steps should be taken by the renters and debenture-holders, either by application to Parliament or the Court of Chancery, to obtain control over the theatre. The report was, after some discussion, adopted.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, an appointment which will give general satisfaction. Consequent upon his acceptance of the office a writ for a new election for Westminster has been issued, and the High Bailiff has fixed Saturday (to-day) at noon for the nomination of candidates. Meanwhile an influential meeting of the electors has been held at the offices of the Westminster Conservative Association, and Mr. Smith has put forth an address to his constituents. No opposition to his re-election is expected. A portrait of Mr. Smith appeared in the number of this paper for April 4, 1874, consequent upon his appointment to the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

About 1400 members of the Bolton Liberal Association and their friends visited the grounds of Hawarden Castle last Saturday, and were addressed on sanitary matters by Mr. Gladstone, whom they found with his son, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the member for Whitby, engaged in felling a tree. A summary of Mr. Gladstone's speech is given at page 138.

A Conservative demonstration was held on Monday at Hatfield Park, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. At a banquet given in the grounds, which was attended by a large number of members of Parliament and presided over by Viscount Sandon, the Marquis of Salisbury, in responding for her Majesty's Ministers, expressed his belief that there were no "working men" in the thorough sense of the term who deserved the term so completely as his colleagues who sat in the House of Commons. He did not know that the House of Lords could claim either to share their labours or the honour which attached to them, unless it should please Parliament, by way of pain or penalty, to impose upon Messrs. Biggar and Parnell a temporary peerage. The noble Marquis deplored the present war, and said it was only right that, as England was the ally and friend of both the contending parties, there should be neutrality, not only in acts but also of speech. The Government were thoroughly convinced that the patriotism of Englishmen, if they had need to appeal to it, was equal to any emergency, and would shrink from no sacrifice which the interests and honour of the country might demand. Speeches were also made by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir C. Russell, Mr. W. Gordon, and other gentlemen.

The recent proceedings of the "Obstructives" in Parliament were discussed on Monday at a meeting of Home-Rule members held in London, presided over by Mr. A. Moore. Mr. Butt addressed the meeting, and a resolution was proposed declaring the conduct of a small section of the party to be reprehensible. Mr. Parnell made a speech denying that his policy was one of obstruction, and an amendment was moved to the effect that the resolution was inopportune. The meeting, however, broke up without any decision being come to.

At a Liberal gathering held near Bath on Monday Lord John Harvey, one of the Liberal candidates for the representation of that city at the next election, said he was afraid that Parliament had not now the same high reputation which it had a few years ago. He expressed approval of Mr. Gladstone's policy on the Eastern Question.

Poole Conservative Association, of which Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart., is the president, celebrated its annual fête at Camford Park, near Wimborne, on Monday. There was a very large gathering.

Lord Burghley, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, is the Conservative candidate for North Northamptonshire, vacant through the death of Mr. Ward Hunt. In his address to the electors, he says he approves of the home policy of the Government, and advocates neutrality in the war, "at the same time jealously watching those interests which so much affect the position of this country in the East." The Hon. Thomas Fitzwilliam having declined to contest the seat, Captain Edmund Wyatt-Edgell, of Stamford Hall, grandson of the late Baroness Braye, has consented to become the Liberal candidate, and has been accepted by the party as their candidate. Captain Wyatt-Edgell has issued his address. He states that he will promote all measures calculated to forward the principles of civil and religious liberty. He feels that the agricultural classes have great cause to complain, additional burdens having been cast upon them without any compensating advantages. He would support any measure tending to their relief, either by a more equal adjustment of local taxation or by the formation of county financial boards. Captain Edgell would support a measure for assimilating the county to the borough franchise. He counsels neutrality with regard to the present war. The polling will take place on Monday next.

The Conservative leaders in the South Shropshire division met at Shrewsbury last week to select a candidate for the vacant seat. The choice fell upon Sir Baldwin Leighton, whose late father represented the division for many years. In his address to the electors Sir Baldwin states that he is in favour of the establishment of county boards and increased grants from the Treasury for local purposes. The nomination is fixed for Thursday, at Church Stretton, and the polling for next Tuesday, if there should be a contest.

Messrs. Mills and Johnson, the members for Exeter, addressed their constituents at an outdoor Conservative demonstration on Monday. Both gentlemen alluded to the Irish obstructives, and characterised their conduct as calculated to bring into contempt an institution of which the country was most proud.

The Buckingham Conservative Association held a public dinner in the Townhall, Buckingham, on Tuesday evening. The Hon. Percy Barrington presided, and among those present were Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Egerton Hubbard, M.P., and about eighty members of the association.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative representative of Hertford, addressed his constituents in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday evening, and a vote of confidence was passed.

The nomination for Clare took place at Ennis on Monday, when Mr. Reeves (Conservative), Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Bart. (Home Ruler), Mr. Burton (Liberal Conservative), and The O'Gorman Mahon (Home Ruler) were nominated. The Roman Catholic clergy announced from the altar on Sunday their support of Sir Bryan O'Loughlin. The polling is fixed for Monday next.

Speaking at Insch, Aberdeenshire, last Saturday, Sir J. D. Elphinstone, M.P., one of the Lords of the Treasury, referred at some length to the policy of obstruction, saying that it was impossible that five or six men should be permitted to bring the Government of this great Empire into ridicule.

Mr. John Carrick, of Brampton, has been elected Coroner for East Cumberland, in succession to his late father, who held the office for forty-two years.

The Townhall and Market-house at Wincanton, Somerset, were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Several other houses were much damaged.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



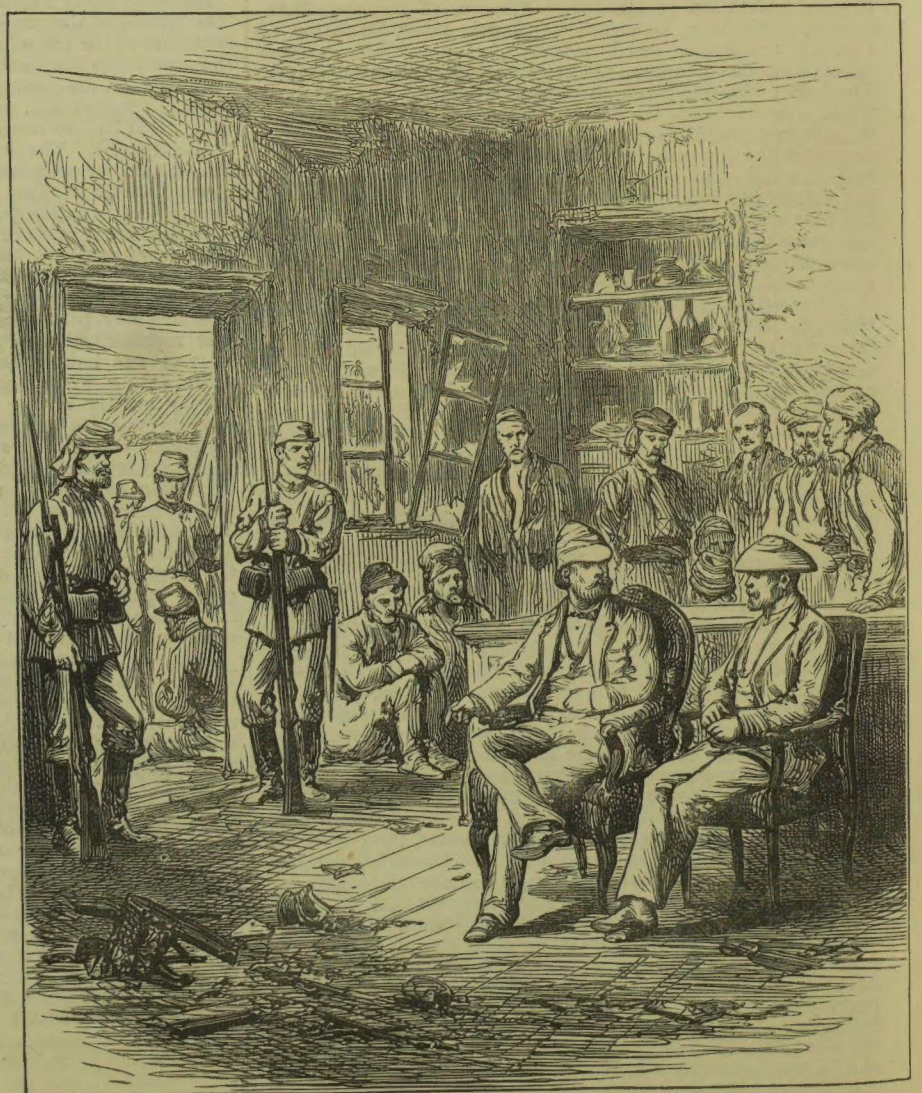
BASHI-BAZOUKS.



CIRCASSIANS.



TURKISH GRAVEYARD AT MATCHIN, DESTROYED BY THE BULGARIANS.



ENGLISH PRISONERS OF WAR.



THE WAR: RETREAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY FROM TERSENEH—ARTILLERY COVERING THE RETREAT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish armies continue to furnish a variety of sketches, representing many incidents both of the Bulgarian and of the Armenian campaign. We are grieved to observe that they supply fresh testimony of the horribly cruel and wantonly malignant behaviour of the native Christians and the Mohammedans to each other. The Bulgarians, too frequently encouraged or assisted by the Cossacks of the Russian army, seem to have been perpetrating such deeds of havoc and foulest outrage, ending in wholesale massacre, where Moslem families are left at their mercy, as to rival the worst atrocities committed by the Circassians and Bashibazouks last year in other parts of the country. Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with the Turkish army, was lately at Shumla, where he saw a dozen or more Turkish women and children who had been wounded by the Cossack lances and pistol-bullets. He has sent us a sketch of these poor creatures showing their wounds, from the old grandmother to the baby in its cradle. Herr Schönberg, an Austrian artist, who has accompanied the Russian army in the east of Bulgaria since the beginning of the war, and whose sketches have been seen and approved by the Grand Duke Nicholas and by the Emperor Alexander himself, reluctantly bears witness to the barbarities of the Cossacks in the Dobrukscha. He assures us that they have attacked and destroyed the Tartar villages of that province, towards the seacoast; and, not content with plundering and burning the houses, they have overtaken fugitive parties of those inoffensive people, whom they have scourged and otherwise ill-treated, and finally killed, afterwards carrying off the goods and chattels they had with them. An outrage of this infamous character is described by Herr Schönberg as having taken place on July 23, near Kadikoi, on the road from Mangalia to Varna, about six German miles south of Kustendje, from which town his letter is dated. He and two companions, who are German newspaper correspondents, saw from a distance the Cossacks ride down upon the waggon that conveyed the defenceless Tartar family and its scanty remaining possessions; he afterwards remonstrated with the Russian officer in command, who merely shrugged his shoulders. These Cossacks were part of a large number who rode forth out of Kustendje that day, and divided themselves into sundry parties, spreading over the whole country south of Kustendje, and visiting every hamlet and village. As the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Bulgaria has deigned to accept from Herr Schönberg an excellent water-colour drawing of the blowing-up of the Turkish monitor *Lutfi Djelil* at Braila, which his Imperial Highness has given to the Emperor Alexander, we presume that Herr Schönberg's evidence will not be rejected as hostile to the Russian side. It is here published for the information both of the Russian Government and of Lord Derby, to whom Colonel Wellesley, the British Military Commissioner at the Grand Duke's headquarters, is said to bring an official report concerning the alleged misdeeds of Russian irregular troops. On the other hand, we have just received from an occasional correspondent some terrible proofs of the most recent massacres, with torture and violation of females, practised by the Turkish Bashibazouks in the Bulgarian town of Yeni Sagra, on the south side of the Balkans. The frightful tale was related by Captain James Gambier, R.N., writing from that place on the 18th ult., in a letter which has appeared this week in the *Times*, and he has sent us a few sketches of the hideous objects that he saw there only two days after the massacre. We cannot present to our readers Engravings of these and similar sketches, but there is no doubt of their correctness. The actual occurrence, in many Bulgarian districts, of every imaginable and possible crime, including those most abhorrent to nature, perpetrated by men reckoned in the service of the Sultan, though really mere savages of wild and lawless Asiatic hordes, is beyond all dispute; and it is certain that such horrors are still going on, wherever the movements of the regular armies cause the sudden removal of Turkish governing authorities, without at once supplying their place by the arrival of Russian troops. This may be expected throughout Roumelia and Bosnia, as well as Bulgaria, unless some foreign power should intervene. It is but too apparent that the Russian military authorities, whose attention is sufficiently engrossed by their own strategic difficulties, fail to control the equally ferocious and licentious bands of irregulars following their standard in the invasion of Turkey. Above all, we cannot resist the deplorable conviction that, among these very Bulgarians of the Eastern Orthodox Church, whose liberation is the avowed aim of the Russian crusade, are numerous popular gangs of the vilest ruffians in Europe, now banded together for the purpose of plundering, outraging, and slaughtering their Moslem neighbours. A correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* writes from Therapia, under date July 27, a letter headed "Organised Atrocity." In this he alleges that before even Russia declared war there was formed at Bucharest, under the auspices of the Pan Slavist committees, a "Brigade of Vengeance," composed of four battalions, chiefly Bulgarian revolutionaries, whose connection with the insurrection of last year barred their return to Turkey. Joined to them were a number of professional ruffians of the sort which has furnished recruits to the "insurrection" in the Herzegovina. The writer says:—"This brigade was organised with the avowed object of taking advantage of the war to put to death every Mohammedan in European Turkey upon whom they could lay hands—man, woman, or child; to burn every mosque and every Moslem habitation; in short, to exterminate the Mussulman population of Bulgaria and Thrace. The 'Brigade of Vengeance' has been brought over into Bulgaria under cover of the Russian advance, and it has been doing its work in co-operation with the Cossacks." We know nothing, for our part, of the existence of such a corps as is here described; but we may not conceal the testimony which has reached us of some facts which seem to admit this explanation.

The Sketches engraved for this week's Number of our Journal are those representing less repulsive subjects. Our Special Artist with the Russians in the Dobrukscha has indeed found in the burning villages of Terkesek (or Erkesikoi) and Baltacesti, halfway between Hirsova and Medjidieh, lamentable subjects for his pencil. There was no fighting with the Turks at these places; may we not ask why they were destroyed? The wanton desecration of the Mohammedan graveyard at Matchin is shown in another sketch by the same hand. The two "English Prisoners of War," who are seen in the custody of Russian soldiers at Tchernavoda, are Mr. Harris, traffic manager of the Danube and Black Sea Railway from that place to Kustendje, and Mr. Roff, its chief engineer or superintendent of locomotives. The railway, which was constructed by an English company, had been left intact by the Turks when they abandoned that line of defence. Messrs. Harris and Roff remained in charge of the line and rolling stock, but when they conducted a train to Tchernavoda they were arrested by the Russian military officer there in command, who sent them under escort to General Zimmermann. After some hours' duration, they were released, and Mr. Harris went on board H.M.S. *Rapid* at Kustendje, the Russians taking possession of the railway. The smaller propeller steam-

boat *Evelina*, belonging to this Railway Company, has since been employed from Kustendje to fetch off the distressed Bulgarian fugitives on the neighbouring seacoast. Our Special Artist has contributed a few Sketches of that service, which will appear next week.

The other Illustrations now given are from sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, with the Turkish army in its strategic retreat upon Shumla (at Tersenek on the 12th ult.), and one by Mr. Bell, in Armenia, representing the field-telegraph office tent in the camp of Mouktar Pasha at Sevin, or Zewin, where a battle was fought not long ago, to the defeat of the Russians. We refer also to our map of the country around Plevna, with the accompanying record of the important military operations which took place there at the beginning of last week. The battle of Plevna was described in our last, and subsequent accounts have proved it to be a serious check for the Russian advance into Turkey. But it cannot be regarded as decisive of the campaign, though it has compelled the Russians to abandon their positions south of the Balkan. They have now brought large reinforcements over the Danube, and on Wednesday last they made an attack on Lofcha, but were again repulsed with some loss. Active operations seem also to be renewed in Armenia, but we can scarcely yet discern the plan of a fresh campaign.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

We learn from Paris that Marshal MacMahon intends to visit the Western, Southern, and Midland Departments in the course of the present month, but that neither his route nor the date of his departure have yet been fixed.

M. Thiers visited the Castle of Stors on Sunday, and attended a political meeting in the neighbourhood to recommend a candidate for the approaching election. His reception by the country people was a kind of triumph, and he was saluted by loud cries of "Vive M. Thiers!" "Vive la République!" In the course of a speech, in which he advocated the return of M. Senard by the constituency, he said that, like that gentleman, "he believed that to-day only the Republic is possible."

It is stated that attempts are being made to patch up an alliance between the Government and the Left Centre, with a view to ensure the Republican defeat at the elections. An article has appeared in the *Journal des Débats*, which is attributed to M. Thiers, declaring that any such combination is impossible. Baron Haussmann, in obedience, it is said, to instructions from Prince Louis Napoleon, has come forward as a candidate at Ajaccio, in opposition to Prince Napoleon.

The French papers continue to announce the dissolution or suspension of the Municipal Councils of various towns. Among them are Montelimart and Roubaix. The Orleans Court of Justice has affirmed the judgment of the tribunal at Montargis, acquitting a man named Pouzot, who has been charged with selling newspapers without a proper license.

Another press conviction has taken place in Paris. On Monday the manager of the *Mot d'Ordre* was found guilty on a fresh charge, and sentenced by default to two months' imprisonment and 4000f. fine. In Corsica a man has been sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for insulting Marshal MacMahon. The editor of the *Echo de Saintonge* has been sentenced to a fine of 1000f. and fifteen days' imprisonment for having published a libel upon the Ministry.

The annual public sitting of the French Academy was held on the 2nd inst., M. Alexandre Dumas presiding. Prizes were announced, three, of 2500f. each, being awarded to M. Paul Allard, Assistant Judge of the Civil Tribunal of Rouen, author of a work entitled "Les Esclaves Chrétiens;" to the representatives of the late M. Sauvage, for his "Pensées Morales et Littéraires;" and to M. Lucien Biart, author of a work entitled "A Travers l'Amérique." The prize of 3000f., founded by the late M. Bordin for encouraging high literary studies, was awarded to M. Chantelauze for his "Marie Stuart, son procès et son Exécution;" and the Marcelin-Guérin prize, of the value of 5000f., was divided in equal proportions between M. Capmas, Professor of the Faculty of Law of Dijon, and M. Eugène Pelletan.

Judgment was yesterday week delivered in the Tribunal de Première Instance at Paris in the counter-application made by the Marquis de Caux in regard to his wife, Madame Adelina Patti. The Court found for the Marquis, and pronounced in his favour *la séparation de corps et des biens*, and condemned Madame Patti to pay the costs of the suit. Madame Adelina Patti has, says *Galignani*, paid M. Escudier, manager of the Italian Theatre at Paris, 100,000f. as forfeit for the breach of engagement. She has also telegraphed to M. Strakosch, of New York, to say that she accepts his proposals for the United States—namely, 10,000f. for each performance, and a benefit—fifty-one performances guaranteed, of more than half a million francs.

M. Halévy's "Reine de Chypre" was performed on Monday night for the first time in the new Opera-House in Paris; and the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent says that, in spite of the lateness of the season and of the terrific heat which has sent the majority of Parisians in pursuit of other baths than that to be found in a French theatre, the house was filled to the ceiling.

SPAIN.

It is stated from Madrid that the Government is desirous of concluding a new treaty of commerce and navigation with France and Great Britain on a basis of complete reciprocity in concessions, and reductions of the customs' tariffs.

Official news has been received from Cuba stating that the insurgents have been defeated by the Royal troops in six consecutive engagements near the banks of Rio San Pedro, in the Eastern Department. The insurgents lost several members of the revolutionary junta and two influential leaders.

We learn from Hong-Kong that the difficulty between Spain and China has been amicably arranged, the latter having agreed to pay several thousand dollars.

GERMANY.

The chief of the Imperial Admiralty has finished a tour of inspection along the northern coast, and the result, in which the general staff and engineers concur, is said to be that Germany is practically unassailable by sea, and that the entire coast is now amply prepared for any war.

Field Marshal von Steinmetz died on the 3rd inst., quite unexpectedly, at Landeck, in Silesia. He was born in 1793, and entered the Prussian army in 1813. He was famous on account of his victories at Nachod and Skalitz, in the war of 1866; but in 1870 he made some mistakes at Vionville and Gravelotte, in consequence of which he was relieved of command in the field, and appointed military governor of the province of Posen.

Prince Gustav von Wasa, father of the Queen of Saxony, died at Pillnitz on Saturday evening.

Professor Helmholz has been elected Rector of the University of Berlin for the coming academical year.

MEETING OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

The Emperors of Austria and Germany met at Ischl on

Wednesday, according to appointment. The meeting is described as most cordial. The Emperor of Germany, immediately on his arrival, paid a visit to the Empress of Austria. The Emperor William left Ischl next morning, after cordially taking leave of the Empress and the Austrian Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria accompanied the Emperor William to Edensee. Their whole interview testified to the existence of the frankest understanding between the two Monarchs.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Public sentiment in Hungary continues to protest against the occupation or annexation of Bosnia, and demands "the maintenance, in its integrity, of the Ottoman Empire." In 200 towns meetings have been held in favour of the Turks.

In Croatia, on the other hand, feeling goes the other way. A meeting of Slavonic sympathisers was held at Agram on Sunday evening, attended by about 1200 persons. After a protracted discussion, a resolution, proposed as a compromise, was adopted expressing the conviction of those present that the barbarous and cruel oppression of the Christian peoples in the East would continue so long as Turkey existed, and that the Turkish empire in Europe must therefore fall, if an existence, compatible with the dignity of mankind, was to be secured to the Christians in the East. The meeting further affirmed its warmest sympathy with those nations who were fighting for freedom, and also with Russia, the ally of Austro-Hungary; and, in conclusion, expressed the conviction that Austro-Hungary will not defend Turkey.

EGYPT.

Prince Hussein Kamil Pasha, the Khedive's second son, is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia. He was to start on Monday for a sea trip of a few weeks in the Archipelago.

The convention with England for the suppression of the slave trade was signed on Saturday.

It is telegraphed to the *Standard* that the Government of the Khedive has refused to repay to the Bank of Egypt the sum of £160,000, which was advanced without security in order to pay the coupons.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria telegraphs some details of a battle between King John of Abyssinia and King Menelek of Shoa, resulting in the total defeat of the latter. The battle occurred in the middle of June at Bujiarrah, where the Shoaits were strongly entrenched. It was reported at Massowah that King Menelek had surrendered to King John, and that the kingdom of Shoa had been annexed to Abyssinia. Another report is that the rebellion in Darfur has been suppressed, and that Colonel Gordon is expected shortly at Souakim. Up to July 19 nothing was known at Massowah of peace having been concluded between King John of Abyssinia and Egypt.

AMERICA.

Several members of the Cabinet are reported to favour the organisation of a commission of arbitration to settle the labour disputes. Meanwhile the strike of the miners in Luzerne county continues. The State militia is being replaced by Federal troops. The Government has ordered the return of the men-of-war and marines to their regular naval stations. A large portion of the army will be kept east of the Mississippi.

President Hayes has prohibited the sale of firearms to the Indians.

The Federal troops have arrested forty-five Valdez filibusters on the Mexican frontier.

The date of the shooting at Creedmoor for the Centennial Prize has been changed from Sept. 13 to Sept. 14.

Official statistics show that the value of the exports from the United States during the year ending June 30 last exceeded the value of the imports by 151,000,000 dols.

News has been received of the arrival at Belcher Point of some whalers, who were left on board the whaling-vessels abandoned in the Arctic regions in 1876.

CANADA.

Seventeen persons have lost their lives by the destruction by fire of the poorhouse at Simcoe, Ontario.

Of the insurance claims on account of the recent fire at St. John's, New Brunswick, 4,822,000 dols. will fall upon the English companies, 1,469,000 dols. upon the Canadian, and 445,000 dols. upon American offices.

John Sheelan has been committed for trial for the murder of Mr. Hackett during the disturbances which occurred at Montreal on July 12.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

By the latest mail from South Africa we have information that the Earl of Carnarvon's official approval of the annexation of the Transvaal has reached that country, and that Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who has met with a very cordial reception in every part of the new colony, has been appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

A petition draughted by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Port Elizabeth has been very numerous signed and sent home for presentation to her Majesty. The petition, which states that Port Elizabeth is the principal trade centre of the European Colonies and States in Southern and South-Eastern Africa, declares:—

That, but for the watchful care of your Majesty's Ministers and the several local Governments, and the timely intervention of your Majesty's authority, it is more than likely that the vast combination known to exist among all the Kafir and Zulu tribes would have caused them to swoop down first upon the white settlers in the Transvaal, and, extending their operations, mark their inroads by massacre, pillage, and general destruction, and thus forcibly thrust back civilisation in South Africa for many years, to the great loss of the agriculturist, the capitalist, the merchant, and the distress of the colonists generally. That the memorialists have, therefore, seen with sincere satisfaction how solicitous your Majesty has been to preserve the lives and property of your Majesty's subjects in these parts of the realm; and that your Majesty's Special Commissioner to South Africa, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, well knowing the natives and their character, and to what the present condition of things political among and around them was rapidly tending, did, with foresight and judgment, and not before it was imperative, and the only and best thing that could be done in the cause of humanity at large, intervene at the moment of extremity, and assume the administration of the country and declare the Transvaal British territory. That your memorialists believe that, although this assumption of power may not have been in the strictest accordance with the usages of your Majesty's Government, the act itself is universally deemed in this colony, and by the majority of Europeans in other parts of South Africa, a necessary and a wise one, whatever their opinions may be as to the forms and method adopted by your Majesty's Special Commissioner on this very critical occasion.

INDIA.

The Viceroy will proceed to Madras on the 16th inst.

A telegram respecting the famine has been received at the India Office from the Viceroy. It is dated Aug. 6, and states that the prospects of the season have generally improved in Madras, but the distress is still severe. In Mysore pretty general showers have done some good, but the prospects have not materially improved. In Bombay Sir Richard Temple telegraphs that fair rain in the eastern districts has saved much of the young crops, but along the western border the famine area is larger. There have been slight showers in Goojerat and Kattiwar, but the anxiety regarding those parts still remains. In the North-West Provinces rain has begun to fall in many districts, and anxiety is much relieved. There has also been some rain in the Punjab, but more is wanted; the condition of crops is fair. The numbers relieved were:—In Madras, 957,000 on works and 839,000 charitably; in Mysore, 48,000 on

works and 151,000 charitably; in Bombay, 248,000 on works and 149,000 charitably.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sends the following particulars regarding the outrage at Quetta, of which we have already heard:—As Lieutenants Hewson and Kunhardt were inspecting the works in progress, three men were observed to be following them. While the officers were inquiring into a dispute between the contractor and a workman about some measurement, these men approached from behind, cut down Lieutenant Hewson, wounded Lieutenant Kunhardt, and killed a sepoy who had run to the rescue. Captain Scott, of the 4th Sikhs, who was drilling his regiment at the time, seeing the affray, ran up and bayoneted the three murderers, who attacked him in succession. The motive for the attack is unknown. The inquiry is still proceeding.

JAPAN.

Some important engagements have been fought between the Imperial troops and the rebels, in which the former were successful. The Government has now no further occasion for levying more troops.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram of the 18th inst. from Wellington states that the Budget has been presented to the House of Representatives.

The following are the chief heads of the Hon. Major Atkinson's financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1877:—The consolidated revenue amounts to £1,950,000, being an increase over the previous year of £238,000; the land revenue amounts to £1,040,000, forming a total revenue for the year ending June 30, 1877, of £2,990,000. The estimated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1878, including land revenue, is stated at £3,109,000, and when the surplus of the year ending June 30 last, £148,000, is added to it, the total estimates of receipts for 1877-8 will amount to £3,540,000, against an estimated expenditure of £3,110,000, leaving a surplus divisible among the counties of £329,000 and a balance of £100,000. The profits on Government railways during the last six months amount to £80,000. The Treasurer estimates the profits for the current year at £170,000. Parliament is asked to authorise the issue of a loan of two millions, to be applied as follows:—Railways, £940,000; ditto from released guaranteed debentures, £800,000; to defray provincial liabilities, £250,000. No increase of taxation is proposed.

FIJI.

Governor Sir Arthur Gordon has proclaimed Suva the capital of Fiji.

The Colonial Secretary of Fiji has published a report which supplies some trustworthy statistics upon the trade and commerce of the group during the last year. It appears that the total exports amounted to £107,464 and the imports to £112,806. The principal articles of export were—copra and cocoa-nut oil, £1436; cotton, £11,922; sugar, £9036; maize, £3464; and bêche-de-mer, £2491. Next to Hamburg, to which port produce of the value of £36,774 was sent last year, the bulk of the exports find their way to Sydney. The difficulties in the way of maintaining regular and cheap interinsular steam communication greatly retard agricultural operations. The total white population at the end of 1876 was estimated approximately at 1569 persons.

The German village of Garnsee, near Marienwerder, which had 1100 inhabitants, and the Swedish seaport of Sundswall, which had 6000 inhabitants, have been nearly destroyed by fire. In the former case a woman eighty-two years of age was burnt, and 800 persons are homeless.

An addition has been made to the already long list of official publications relating to the affairs of Turkey by a blue-book of about 300 pages, just issued. The period it covers is only from March 29 to May 31 inclusive. Mr. Layard, writing at Therapia on May 16 to Lord Derby, says:—"Mr. Valentine Baker has now received the rank of Siva, or General of Brigade in the Turkish service, and has, consequently, the title of Pasha. He will be under the orders of the Minister of Police, and will be charged with the reorganisation of the gendarmerie or mounted police. His contract with the Porte was signed last Thursday, the 10th. Baker Pasha will receive 200 Turkish liras a month (about £2000 a year), and his engagement is for three years, commencing from the 23rd ult. He will have several English officers under him as inspectors of districts and for other purposes."

Prince William Pitt Leleiohok, the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of Hawaii, died at the Iolani Palace on April 10, of rheumatic fever, at the age of twenty-two. He was the youngest member of the family of the late Hon. C. Kapaakea and the late High Chieftess Keohokalohe, being the brother of the King of Hawaii and of their Royal Highnesses Princess Lydia Dominis and Princess Miriam L. Cleghorn. On Feb. 14, 1874, two days only subsequent to the election of his Majesty, he was proclaimed Heir-Apparent to the Throne, and invested with the style and title of "His Royal Highness." On the day after his death (April 11) a proclamation was made, in front of Aliolani House, of the appointment by his Majesty, with the consent of the nobles, of her Royal Highness Princess Lydia Kanakacha Liliuokalani, eldest sister of his Majesty, as successor to the throne. The newly-appointed Heiress-Apparent was born on Sept. 2, 1838; and was married to his Excellency John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu, on Sept. 16, 1862.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., has accepted the office of president of the Health Department, and Mr. James Caird, C.B., F.R.S., that of Economy and Trade, at the ensuing Social Science Congress to be held at Aberdeen.

The annual exhibition of the Northumberland Agricultural Association was opened on Wednesday morning on the Town Moor, Newcastle. In character the exhibition will compare favourably with previous shows held by the society at Newcastle, though the number of entries is somewhat below that of last year. Among the exhibitors are the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Earl Percy, M.P.

The Congregational Association of North and South Wales began its annual session at Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Rev. W. Jones. There was a large attendance of ministers and lay members from all parts of the Principality. Dr. Edwards, Principal of Bala College, and Mr. Thomas Lewis attended as a deputation from the Welsh Presbyterians. In the afternoon Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new memorial chapel, and gave an address on Welsh Nonconformity.

The National Eisteddfod of Wales will begin at Carnarvon on the 21st inst. and continue for the three following days. About £800 is offered in prizes, inclusive of two choral competitions for one hundred guineas each. Dr. Macfarren is the musical adjudicator, and the artistes include Mesdames Patey, Edyth Wynne, Misses Mary Davies, Marian Williams, Martha Harries, Signor Foli, Mr. Sauvage, Eos Morlais, Mr. T. J. Hughes, Dr. Roland Rogers (organist of Bangor Cathedral), and Dr. Frost, harpist. One concert is to be devoted to a performance of "The Messiah," by the Bangor Choral Union.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aspinall, George Edward, to be Perpetual Curate of East Hardwick. Berry, William; Rector of Levensham. Blakeney, Canon, Vicar of St. Paul's, Sheffield; Vicar of Sheffield. Brey, Henry Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Crewkerne. Christie, Campbell Manning; Vicar of Compton Dando. Fleming, James; Canon Residentiary in York Cathedral. London, James T. B.; Prebendary of Holme in York Cathedral. Morris, John, Curate of Llawhaden with Bletherston; Perpetual Curate of Slebech with Minwear and Newton, Pembrokeshire. Spence, Henry Ronald Maurice; Vicar of St. Pancras. Stubbs, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Wells. Thomason, W.; Curate of Blackburn; Vicar of Tockholes. Wood, Charles; Rector of Clapton, Somersetshire. Woodhouse, F. J.; Diocesan Inspector for the Diocese of Durham. *Guardian.*

The Bishop Suffragan of Norwich has opened a new church at Harby, close to the spot where Queen Eleanor died, in 1290.

The Rector of Cheltenham has succeeded in raising the additional £2500 which was required for the roof upon his new church.

The parish church of Kelvedon, Essex, was reopened on Wednesday by the Bishop of St. Albans, after an effective restoration from designs by Mr. Blomfield.

The *York Herald* states that the Priory Church at Malton is about to be thoroughly restored, chiefly at the expense of Earl Fitzwilliam, the lord of the manor. The work will cost nearly £10,000.

A new window has been placed in the parish church of Folkestone, as a memorial of the Vicar's special efforts in behalf of children in the administration of his parish.

The arguments in respect to the application of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of Hatcham, to quash the proceedings against him taken under the Public Worship Regulation Act, have been ordered by the Lord Chief Baron to stand over till the next sittings.

The Bishop of Chichester announces that the public appeal in aid of the memorial to the late Dean Hook has resulted in £2050 being subscribed. The committee have contracted for a monument for the late Dean, to be placed in the cathedral; also for a clock, with the proper chimes and bell, to be fixed in the bell-tower—an object which Dr. Hook had always much at heart, there being no good public clock in Chichester.

An address was recently presented to the Bishop of Durham by 160 of the principal laity of the diocese (Lord Londonderry at their head), inviting him to sit for his portrait, which was to be placed on the walls of Auckland Castle as a "memorial of one whose usefulness in his day and generation was surpassed by none." The Bishop, however, has declined the proffered honour, while duly appreciating the motives of the proposers.

A service for the working classes was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday evening. The entire area of the cathedral was open and free to all.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Philip Magnus presided on the 2nd inst. at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of University College School. The school now contains 615 boys, and is thus one of the largest upper-class day schools in London. Its new buildings, which are chiefly due to the generosity of Mr. Samuel Sharpe, are completed. The work of some of the higher classes is specially arranged with a view to the London matriculation, and fifteen of the boys at present in the school have passed that examination, four of them in honours. The Rev. H. Weston Eve, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Head Master, in the course of his introductory remarks, said that there were four entrance scholarships at University College to be competed for last session, and all were gained by pupils of the school. There were four Andrews Scholarships of the first year, and three of them fell to pupils of the school. Of four Fielden Scholarships, three fell to pupils of the school; and Myers, a pupil of the school, gained the highest honours of his year at the college—the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship. Some of the principal prizes were adjudged as follows:—L. H. Jacobsen took the Case prize for classics; Halliburton, the Cook mathematical prize; H. R. Williams, Mr. Ball's prize for an English essay; Holman, Mr. Magnus's prize for natural philosophy; Nuttall, Mr. Mavitta's prize for mechanical drawing; Huxley, the captain, became entitled to the Case Exhibition. L. H. Jacobsen was first in Greek, but, as the Case prize disqualified him, the Greek prize fell to Huxley. L. H. Jacobsen was also first in Latin, but the prize went to his twin brother, E. P. Jacobsen. Hartog in Hebrew, Beauchamp in French, Leon in German, Wooldridge in Spanish, E. Moritz in English literature, the Jacobsens, de Cordova, and Mann in Greek and Roman History, and Williams in English History, were first in the lists. The geography prize in the sixth class was taken by E. G. Harmer, who came up from a public elementary school with the Hartog Scholarship, a School Board Exhibition founded in memory of Numa Hartog, a former pupil of University College School, who, after becoming Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, suddenly died at Hampstead of smallpox. E. Moritz took the prize for social science, Holman the first prize for natural philosophy, Detaille, J. A. Leon, and Durham in chemistry and botany. In mathematics and arithmetic, Halliburton, C. Moritz, Meredith, and Catchpool took the principal prizes.

On the 3rd inst. there was a large gathering of friends and former members of Malvern College to see the prizes distributed by Lord Hampton, one of the vice-presidents of the college. Mr. Faber, the Head Master, prefaced the proceedings of the day by a few remarks. Among other honours won by pupils during the preceding year were a studentship at Christ Church, two first classes in moderations, and two second classes in the final schools at Oxford, two open scholarships and a wranglership at Cambridge, three direct appointments at Sandhurst, and the fifth place in the list of those going out in the Indian Civil Service. Lord Hampton, in distributing the prizes, remarked on the course taken by Clifton College in obtaining a charter of incorporation, and recommended the same steps at Malvern College and similar institutions.

The following is a list of naval medical candidates who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley:—W. C. Williamson, C. E. Geoghegan, M. J. McCarthy, J. Christian, H. J. M'C. Todd, S. T. O'Grady, P. K. Cree, W. K. Johnston, J. Price, H. E. F. Cross, A. L. Christie, D. P. O'Farrell, and C. Anderson.

The following, in order of merit, are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—A. J. Scratchley, J. Manson, E. J. Alexander, R. C. Dyson, H. A. Haines, G. W. Sweet, G. W. Watson, W. E. Curry, C. A. Smith, M. H. Maw, E. A. Lee, J. N. D. La Touche, W. A. Johns, C. G. Henty, A. V. Heath, E. G. Salter, A. Grant,

A. C. H. Jones, H. J. Johnston, H. S. Guinness, W. M'Murdo Sweet, M. Nethersoll, R. Woolcombe, A. H. Hayley, G. C. Maconchy, W. R. Shaw, S. D. Pears, P. E. Raven, H. E. A. Wakefield, R. E. Carter, H. J. A. Bowden, M. O. Norris, H. R. F. Ash, H. J. Strickland, H. E. Clerk, H. J. Landon, W. S. Huskisson, J. Donnan, S. N. Squire, G. Mills, P. J. Fitzgibbon, B. H. Blacker, W. E. F. Handcock, E. T. Faulkner, R. D. Perceval.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, has issued the following list of candidates successful in the competition for the Whitworth Scholarships, 1877:—William I. Last, nineteen, mechanical engineer, London; F. Ogden, eighteen, mechanic, Oldham; W. F. How, twenty-one, engineer, London; W. S. M'Kenzie, twenty-one, engineer, Aberdeen; A. D. Ottewell, twenty-one, draughtsman, Derby; D. A. Low, twenty, engineer, Dundee.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at Coatham Grammar School, yesterday week. The Archdeacon of Cleveland presided. The Examiner (the Rev. W. Dunn, M.A., Cambridge) spoke of the excellence of the papers he had examined; he was struck with the closeness with which many boys in almost every class followed each other, which showed the sharp competition there had been for the prizes.

The distribution of prizes at Rossall took place on the 25th ult., when the Bishop of Manchester presided. After the Examiners had reported upon the work done in the examination, the Head Master read the list of honours for the past year, which comprised eight scholarships and exhibitions at the Universities, besides the second Chancellor's medal at Cambridge, which (with the eighth place in the first class of the Classical Tripos) had been gained by G. Chawner, of King's; and a distinguished double degree (twentieth Wrangler and second class in Classics) taken by H. E. Dixon, of Christ's. The exhibitions were gained by L. Clarke and H. R. Woolrych; Lord Egerton of Tatton's prize, by L. Clarke; the Ainslie Gold Medal (for Mathematics), by A. C. H. Jones. At the luncheon held subsequently Canon Hornby (the president of the council) presided.

The annual speech-day at Lancing College, the anniversary, was celebrated in the usual manner. The Rev. Dr. Sanderson, the Vice-Provost, took the chair. After the reports of the examiners had been read the prizes were given.

Speech-day took place, with the usual ceremonies, at the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, in the presence of a numerous company. Lord Ebury, supported by the Rev. R. G. Baker, General M'Murdo, C.B., and other trustees, distributed the prizes, and commented on the favourable report received from the University examiners and on the large increase in the numbers of the school.

Mr. H. L. Bellhouse, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the third mastership of King Edward VI.'s School, Macclesfield, and M. Menard to the modern language mastership. During the past year T. W. Paul and P. Taylor (mathematical) have gained open scholarships at Wadham College, Oxford, and at St. Catherine's, Cambridge.

At the "breaking-up" concert at All Saints' School, Bloxham, on Monday, the following list of "honours" was read:—Twentieth Wrangler, Cambridge, F. S. Boissier; first-class mathematics (moderations), Oxford, T. Hands; open mathematical scholarship, Queen's, Cambridge, T. K. Mackenzie; open mathematical scholarship, Magdalene, Cambridge, E. W. T. Beck.

"BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR."

The archaeological learning of Mr. Alma Tadema, as well as his masterly artistic powers, must be recognised in such a picture as the one selected for our principal Engraving, from the late Royal Academy Exhibition. His exact knowledge of the details of household life, of costume, and of manners among the opulent class of Romans at the most splendid period of classical antiquity has frequently won the approval of scholars most especially conversant with those subjects. The scene of family history which is here represented has also the kind of interest that belongs to a story of the domestic affections, and of the crisis in a maiden's fate when she is about to hear from the lips of her somewhat austere parent the name of a favoured suitor whom he intends her to marry, and whom she will scarcely be allowed to refuse. There is, perhaps, but too much cause for her present embarrassment if we could guess the secret of her heart; but we fear there is little chance of her supplications availing to make the old Roman father change his mind.

Ah me! for aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth.
But either it was different in blood,
Or cross'd too high to be enthralled to low!
Or else misgraffed, in respect of years,
Or spite! too old to be engaged to young!
Or else, it stood upon the choice of friends;
O hell! to choose love by another's eye!

The Mayor and Corporation of Leamington have invited the Sanitary Institute to hold its congress in their town, and the invitation has been accepted. The congress will meet early in October.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1877, to Aug. 4 were £25,926,091, against £25,244,960 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year. The net expenditure was £30,352,254, against £29,688,005 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Aug. 4 amounted to £1,530,631, and at the same date in 1876 to £1,551,220.

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland was opened on Wednesday at Galway, the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough being present. A banquet took place in the evening, the Lord Lieutenant being among the speakers. Taking the show as a whole, and having regard to quality as well as quantity, it is the finest show held by the society since that held at Balls Bridge, Dublin, in 1871. The number of shorthorns is fewer than last year, but there are some splendid animals among them, and there are some aged bulls, such as probably never before were exhibited in a show-yard. The Clydesdale horses were magnificent. Among the prizes the Purdon Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Richard Chaloner with his bull Royal Arthur. Mr. Reynell, of Killucan, took the first prize for the best shorthorn bull calved in 1875; Captain Cosby, of Stradbally, Queen's County, came first for the best shorthorn bull calved in 1876; Mr. George Alexander for Hereford bulls; and Sir Charles Knox Gore for polled Angus bulls. The Croker Challenge Cup, for the best weight-carrying thoroughbred horse, was won by Swordsman, the property of Mr. Joseph Macmahon, of Queen's County. Messrs Arres and Mather, of Ballinasloe, were first for the best agricultural horse; Mr. Hannan, of Killucan, took the prize for an agricultural brood mare. For the best hunter over five years old the first prize was awarded to Mr. Lambert, of Athenry.



"BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR." BY L. ALMA-TADEMA.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

In marked contrast to the prolonged sitting of the Commons, the sittings of the Upper House have become small by degrees and beautifully less. The Lord Chancellor (to whom the woolsack must be a far softer cushion than is the chair to the Speaker) sat for twenty minutes only yesterday week and on Saturday last, when their Lordships' contented themselves with the purely formal business of passing a few measures through certain stages. On Monday the same dry process was repeated, and Royal Assent was given by Commission (the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Skelmersdale being the Royal Commissioners) to the following bills:—

The Registration of Leases (Scotland) Act (1857) Amendment Bill, Trades Marks Bill, Board of Education (Scotland) Continuance Bill, Norfolk Estuary Bill, Bignor's (Dartford) Estate Bill, Regent's Canal and Dock Bill, Bishop Auckland District Gas Bill, Margate Extension and Improvement Bill, Burslem Local Board Bill, Louth Gas Bill; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Bill, Abbotsbury Railway Bill; Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway Bill; the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham's Estates Bill, and the Walker Trust Bill.

On Tuesday it was made evident that the deadlock of judicial business is not confined to the metropolis. The Earl of Harrowby presented a petition from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce pointing out that a fourth assize was necessary at that important city. Quite alive to the evil, the Government would not hesitate, said the Lord Chancellor, to appoint more Judges if it should be found that they were absolutely necessary. The Earl of Beaconsfield having prayed their Lordships to consent to sit on Wednesday, the bill for improving the condition of the canal population of England was read the second time, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Shaftesbury cordially approving the measure. The Irish Prisons Bill was then read the second time, and other measures were advanced a stage.

Various bills were also pushed forward during the brief Wednesday sitting, which was mainly occupied by an exposition on the part of the Duke of Richmond of the Destructive Insects Bill, which has been framed to resist the invasion of this country by the Colorado beetle, and which was read the second time.

On Thursday the Commons' amendments in the South Africa Bill were agreed to. The Commons' reason for disagreeing from one of the Lords' amendments in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill was considered; and the following bills were read the second time:—The County Officers and Courts (Ireland), the Sheriffs Courts (Scotland), the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland), the Police Expenses Act Continuance, the Colonial Stock and East India Loan Bills. The Marquis of Salisbury, in moving the second reading of the East India Loan Bill, declared there was no foundation whatever for the apprehension sometimes expressed with regard to Indian finance, nor for the statement that the expenditure of the Government upon reproductive works had been otherwise than prudent and frugal. He was also happy to say that in the famine districts there was not now so gloomy a prospect as existed a fortnight ago, there having been a heavy rainfall and a consequent saving of many of the crops. Her Majesty's Government, however, would continue their efforts to mitigate the calamity as much as possible. A discussion upon India then followed, occupying some hours of their Lordships' valuable time.

COMMONS.

'The twenty-six hours' sitting made so profound an impression on the House that it was scarcely surprising to find it referred to yesterday week in the shape of a question and a Ministerial answer. Mr. Newdegate asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was his intention to propose any motion by which the House could resist its sense of the great inconvenience to which it was put by a very small minority. But Sir Stafford Northcote said, amid approving cheers, that it would be more dignified to let the records of the House speak for themselves. Should there be any repetition of such scenes the House would know how to deal with them, added the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with quiet emphasis. The South Africa Bill as amended—the measure over which the prolonged fight took place—passed through Committee, despite the strenuous opposition of Mr. O'Donnell, who vainly moved that it should be read that day three months, and as fruitlessly moved the rejection of various clauses. At the instance of Mr. W. H. Smith, the Colonial Stock Bill was read the second time. Various other measures were subsequently advanced a stage.

On Saturday last the tempest-tossed South Africa Bill reached a quiet haven at last. Sir George Campbell having demurred to the haste with which it had been pushed through Parliament, Mr. W. E. Forster retorted that it was one of the best-discussed measures he had ever known; but Mr. Parnell—the personification of the man convinced against his will—still opined that the bill had been passed by force, even "at the point of the bayonet." The Lords' amendments to the Universities Bill were then considered; and, with the exception of the alteration in clause 16, which was not sanctioned, the amendments were agreed to by 61 against 44 votes. The Irish County Courts Bill and Irish Prisons Bill were next read the third time, as was the Scottish Sheriff Courts Bill.

Mr. Fawcett on Monday followed up his victory against the Marquis of Salisbury by inducing the House to disagree with clause 4 of the Metropolitan Streets Improvement Bill. The hon. member for Hackney, with no little unction, pointed out that the rejection of this clause would cause an important improvement to be reinstated in the bill—namely, the construction of the new street from Charing-cross to Tottenham-court-road. The vexed clause was accordingly dropped, in spite of opposition from Mr. Gorst and Mr. Raikes; and, on the motion of Sir J. M. Hogg, a Committee with quite a Radical leaning was appointed to confer with a Committee of the House of Lords on the subject. The inefficiency of the blockade of the Black Sea by the Turks was insinuated in a query put by Sir Charles Dilke to Mr. Bourke; but the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was not prepared to admit that the blockade was inefficient. Mr. Trevelyan, who said that the new Army Warrant would add £320,000 a year to our burdens, and who was of opinion that the scheme was otherwise objectionable, introduced the following amendment on the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimate for Promotion and Retirement in the Army:—

That this House, while fully prepared to consider the question of retirement with a view to secure a sufficient flow of promotion in the Army, cannot at this late period of the Session proceed to sanction a scheme which demands mature and careful examination, inasmuch as it entails a large increase of expenditure on the English and Indian Exchequers, and materially affects the future of our military system.

Various minnows of debate having nibbled at the scheme, the Tritons rose in the persons of Mr. Gathorne Hardy and the Marquis of Hartington, the Secretary for War with accustomed energy and fluency defending the Government proposals, and urging their immediate adoption, and the noble Lord the Leader of the Opposition damning them with faint praise as being merely a temporary expedient. Mr. Trevelyan had a considerable majority against him—139 to 77. The vote

of £25,000 was then agreed to, and the remaining orders were disposed of.

A coming event intimately concerning Mr. W. H. Smith has lately cast its shadow before it in the shape of an unmistakably sailor-like roll in the gait of the hon. member for Westminster as he has walked up the floor of the House—so much so that those who may have divined his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty could not have been much astonished if the hon. gentleman had given colour to the idea by an occasional hitch at his ample unmentionables. Yet the forthcoming assumption by Mr. W. H. Smith of the duties of the First Lord of the Admiralty might have appeared a problematical matter as recently as Tuesday last, for Sir Stafford Northcote replied in the most guileless manner imaginable to an inevitable question from Captain Pim, informing that inveterate inquirer that it would be best to wait until the office was filled, so as to have the benefit of the new First Lord's advice before undertaking any changes in the administration of the Navy. Suppressing any hornpipe tendency which he may have felt, the incipient First Lord himself gravely rose to answer Mr. Whalley. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury assured the hon. member for Peterborough that neither Detective Druscovich nor Detective Palmer was employed in the Tichborne case, whilst, as for the whereabouts of Jean Luie, Mr. Smith could not tell "where she or he" was. This ingenuous avowal of ignorance as to the sex of Jean Luie provoked much laughter. A query put by Mr. Holt seemed to indicate a fear on the part of the hon. member that the Rev. J. S. Lyle, chaplain to the Bishop of Colombo, might convert the natives of Colombo to the peculiar tenets of the Holy Cross Society. Whereupon Mr. Whalley rose afresh to intimate his intention of bringing in a bill to alter the Prayer-Book by the substitution of "minister" for "priest" (Laughter). Mr. Sullivan gave solemn notice of his resolve to bring Sir J. D. Elphinstone to book on Friday for alluding to the obstructionists as "ruffians." As if enough time had not been spent in opposing the South Africa Bill, Mr. Courtney, with suggestive sympathy for the Boers, delivered himself of a long and wearisome protest against the annexation of the Transvaal, and found a congenial supporter in the irrepressible Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (who should take pity on the reporters and shorten his name by one half) rendered willing support to the Government; and so did Mr. Jenkins, for a wonder. Mr. Lowther defended the action of the Government with ability; and Mr. Whalley condemned in strong terms the Fenian tone of Mr. O'Donnell's speech. Then arose an interesting naval debate on the engagement between H.M.S. Shah and Amethyst and the Huascar, Sir J. Hay warmly defending the action of Admiral De Horsey in introducing the following motion:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable whenever there is a sufficient number of ironclad ships to revert to the practice of stationing one of them in the Pacific.

Mr. Brassey, in his capacity as an amateur jack tar who has circumnavigated the globe, likewise approved the gallant Admiral's conduct. But Dr. Cameron, with the shrewdness of a canny Scot, said the naval aspect of the affair was one thing, but the international view of the matter was far graver, and he counselled the House to suspend judgment until the official papers had been studied. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre coincided with Dr. Cameron's views. Mr. Egerton said it was impossible to place the decisions of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty before the House yet; but he might state that the Government had no intention of recalling Admiral De Horsey. Sir William Harcourt reminded the House that he was "Historicus." As an authority on international law, he could not see that the Admiral was quite justified in taking the severe and forcible measures he did against the Huascar. The Attorney-General's reply was of the true "Britannia Rules the Waves" order, and, as such, was cordially cheered from the Conservative benches. He emphatically defended the action of Admiral De Horsey; but, at the same time, did not pretend to pronounce any opinion on the matter on the part of the Government. This Hibernian line of argument met with a smart rejoinder from Mr. Goschen, to whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with more liveliness and spice than he has shown for some time, administered an equally smart rebuke. In Committee of Supply Sir Charles Dilke moved the reduction of the Fiji vote, but had his motion rejected by 133 to 18 votes. The supplementary vote of £100,000 for the annexation of the Transvaal was agreed to, after a vain effort on the part of Sir George Campbell to reduce it by £25,000, and after a similarly vain motion by Mr. O'Donnell to eliminate the whole vote.

The motion by Sir W. H. Dyke, on Wednesday, for a new writ for the election of a member for the city of Westminster in the room of Mr. W. H. Smith, who had accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, was agreed to, and the personal popularity of Mr. Smith was attested by the general cheering which greeted the announcement. In Supply the votes for law and criminal purposes in Ireland were agreed to in the teeth of opposition from Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell. The Appropriation Bill was read the first time, and a few other measures were pushed forward.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday made an appeal to Mr. Geo. P. Bentinck not to press his motion on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, with respect to the Eastern Question, on the ground that her Majesty's Government felt that such a discussion would at the present moment be inconvenient and prejudicial to public interests. Mr. Bentinck, whilst expressing his regret at the appeal, reluctantly withdrew his notice. Mr. Whalley was proceeding to address the House upon the subject involved, when he was informed by the Speaker that he was out of order. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an observation from Mr. Fawcett, stated that a similar appeal had been made to a noble Lord in the other House, and that, in consequence, he declined to persevere with his motion upon the affairs in the East of which he had given notice. Mr. Whalley protested against the House being prevented from entering into a discussion on the subject in question, and was proceeding, amid loud cries of "Order, order!" to make some remarks, when he was informed by the Speaker that his conduct was very irregular. Mr. Whalley, notwithstanding continued on his legs, and asked whether any other Government except the Papacy had expressed an opinion concurring with the sentiments of hostility towards the Emperor of Russia contained in the despatch of Lord Derby. The Speaker informed the hon. member that he must rule again that he was out of order. Mr. Whalley having once more essayed to address the House, the Speaker intimated to him that, having been more than once ruled out of order, the hon. member had now brought himself under the new rule. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then read the new rule, and, in accordance with it, moved that the hon. member be not further heard. The Speaker thereupon put the motion, which was agreed to amidst a general cry of "Ay, ay!" and much laughter. Mr. Forster asked whether we had a "favoured-nation clause" in any of our treaties with Spain. Mr. Bourke said it was quite true that the Spanish Govern-

ment had entered into a commercial treaty with Germany and Switzerland which placed other countries at a disadvantage compared with them. The Government contended that we had a favoured-nation clause with Spain. Several treaties with clauses bearing upon that point had existed, but they had been modified by Lord Aberdeen. In 1845 a correspondence took place, in which Lord Aberdeen denied that the "favoured-nation clause" in those treaties applied to commercial matters. A correspondence was now going on with the Spanish Government as to the bearing of those clauses, and her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Madrid had been instructed to demand the application of the "favoured-nation clause;" but no reply had as yet been received. Mr. Bourke further informed Mr. Forster that the Foreign Office had received information confirming the report of the drowning of Africans near the Congo, and that one of the persons said to be implicated was a British subject. In reply to Mr. Ashley, Mr. Bourke stated that a telegram had been received intimating that the convention with the Khedive for the suppression of the slave trade on the Red Sea had been signed. On the motion for the second reading of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Mr. Parnell resumed his opposition to the measure, but ultimately withdrew his amendment for the rejection of the bill, which was then read the second time. On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill Mr. Grant Duff called attention to the apparent change of policy of the Government of India with States west of the Indus, and asked for explanations as to the occupation of Quetta, the negotiations at Peshawur, and the proposed change of administration in the frontier districts. A debate of some length then ensued. The Appropriation Bill was finally read the second time.

Mr. Lowe has declined to be put in nomination for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University.

The Great Yarmouth and Stalham Railway was opened for traffic on Tuesday.

The Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association is holding an exhibition of sanitary appliances in the Owens College grounds, which will remain open the whole of next week.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the most noticeable feature in the agricultural reports of the past week is the improvement which has taken place in barley. Wheat may now be considered to have reached maturity, and in well-sheltered southern districts harvesting has begun.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Huddersfield on Wednesday afternoon. About two o'clock Frederick Eccles, joiner, aged nineteen, was engaged on some new houses at Bradley, when the lightning killed him. A companion, named Whiteley, was also struck, but escaped serious injury. There were thunderstorms in other parts of the country.

At a quarterly meeting of the Stafford Town Council, held on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved to offer the office of Lord High Steward to the Borough of Stafford, rendered vacant by the death of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to the Earl of Lichfield, who resides at Shugborough Hall, near Stafford. The post is purely honorary.

A meeting of representatives of South Wales and Monmouthshire miners was held at Merthyr on Monday, when it was resolved to form a union, to be called the Amalgamated Association of Miners. Mr. T. Halliday was elected president of the association. The question of production in the coal and iron trades will shortly be taken into consideration by the Central Board of the Miners' National Union, who were empowered by the conference recently held at Durham to deal with the subject. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., president of the National Union, has been requested by the Central Board to prepare a scheme for consideration at a meeting to be held soon.

The annual congress of the British Medical Association, which numbers upwards of 7000 practitioners in all parts of the United Kingdom, opened on Tuesday afternoon at Manchester, and continued during the three following days. Many scientific questions were discussed, and the subjects of general interest, under the head of "State Medicine," came before the gathering; but, besides these, the Corporations of Manchester, Blackpool, and Macclesfield, as well as the manufacturers and professional men of Lancashire, had taken care that the members of this hardworking and benevolent profession should not devote themselves wholly to business, the various authorities and private persons having organised means of enjoyment.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the following diplomatic appointments:—The Hon. F. R. Plunkett, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg; Mr. Victor A. W. Drummond, now Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be Secretary to the Legation at Washington; Mr. F. R. St. John, now Secretary to the Legation at Buenos Ayres, to be Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro; Mr. J. P. H. Gastrell, now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to the Legation at Buenos Ayres; and Mr. W. E. Goschen, now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

The annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was opened on Tuesday at Hereford. The members of the institute were welcomed by the Town Council, and in the afternoon Sir Gilbert Scott, Bart., gave an historical account of the cathedral. The members of the society went on Wednesday to Ludlow and Leominster, and examined the fine old churches of those towns, and also at the former place the ruins of the castle.—The annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, of which the Prince of Wales is president, was opened at Carnarvon on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Lord Clarence Paget. The inaugural address was delivered by Professor Babbington, who dwelt on the great advance of archaeological science in North and South Wales. The Bishop of St. Asaph was elected president for the ensuing year, and the Hon. J. G. Wynn hon. secretary for North Wales.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* publishes the general results of an inquiry throughout the United Kingdom as to the condition and prospects of the potato crop. The crop will prove an average one, although the tubers are small, and from ten days to a fortnight later than usual. The potato disease has made its appearance almost everywhere, more or less, and in some cases in an aggravated form.—The *Garden* states that most kinds of fruits are this year a failure. Apples are in some few places a fair crop, but they are thin generally. Pears and plums appear almost everywhere to be a failure. Wall fruits are also unsatisfactory, but in some districts there is an average crop of peaches and nectarines. The cause of failure in our fruit crops this year is by many attributed not wholly to the unfavourable spring which we have experienced, but in a great measure to the sunless autumn of last year, which was unfavourable to the perfect ripening of the wood. Small fruits of all kinds appear to be everywhere abundant, though in some cases inferior in quality. Apples are, however, the fruits which most concern us; and, although immense quantities may be expected from America, the prices will probably be very high.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Give it 'em 'ot, Poley!" Such was the beautifully worded exhortation which, according to the *Times*, was addressed by the mob in Bow-street lately, when Mr. Poland, the eminent barrister, who is retained by the Crown to prosecute the three Detectives, arrived at the court. "Give it 'em 'ot, Poley!" The criminal classes are very fond of giving affectionately familiar *petits noms* to the agents and ministers of the law. Mr. Montague Williams is, I believe, habitually termed "Monty" by ladies and gentlemen who have been "in trouble," or who deserve to be in it; Mr. George Lewis, jun., is usually termed "Young Mr. George;" and I have heard (in Whitechapel) Mr. Baron Bramwell qualified as "Bram." I only mention the rabble's salutation to Mr. Poland in order that I may record my protest against there being any police court in Bow-street at all. It is a shame that this broad thoroughfare, once a very fashionable one, and even now the home of the most splendid and aristocratic theatre in Europe, should be disfigured every morning and afternoon, on all the days of the year save Sundays, by gangs of roughs and thieves, the associates of the culprits whose misdeeds are being adjudicated on by Sir James Ingham and his colleague. The arrival and departure of the Prisoners' Van (or "Black Maria" as the roughs call it) give rise to continued scenes of ribaldry, profligacy, and violence, which are a nuisance to the district and a scandal to the age.

Bow-street ought, when metropolitan improvements are taken seriously in hand, to form part of a sumptuous boulevard running straight from the top of the Waterloo-road, crossing the soon-to-be-toll-freeed Waterloo Bridge, absorbing the two Wellington-streets, taking in Endell and Bloomsbury-streets, and terminating in Bedford-square. But with that horrible police court and the morning and afternoon congregation of felony round the "Black Maria," Bow-street must always stop the way and prevent the formation of a really noble via from north to south London. You will tell me that they are building a new and commodious structure on the east side of the street to replace the old and miserably inconvenient police court on the west side. That is precisely of what I complain. A site for the new tribunal might easily have been found in Long-acre; or, better still, if it was found absolutely necessary to erect the new edifice in Bow-street, the back thereof should have been in that thoroughfare and the front in Drury-lane. At all events, I hope that the architect of the new building has provided a spacious courtyard, screened by a high wall and protected by substantial gates. The existing nuisance might be modified by the prison van being driven into the courtyard instead of being drawn up in front of the courthouse door. I make no apology for these notes being long and for their not being of a "gossiping" nature, because I have written them with a purpose. The present condition of Bow-street, in its criminal aspect, is a disgrace to the nation, and degrades us in the eyes of foreigners.

There were strong men before Agamemnon; and the honourable members for Meath, Cavan, and Dungarvan must not plume themselves on being the inventors of the art of driving the House of Commons and its exalted officers to despair. Do you know Winthrop Mackworth Praed's airy lines "on seeing the Speaker asleep in his chair in one of the debates of the first Reformed Parliament?" Here is one of the verses:—

Sleep, Mr. Speaker: slumber lies
Light and brief on a Speaker's eyes;
Fielden or Finn in a minute or two
Some disorderly thing will do;
Riot will chase repose away;
Sleep, Mr. Speaker; sleep while you may.

I have not a complete set of "Hansard" by me, and am thus debarred from knowing what was the precise nature of the "disorderly things" which, according to Mr. Praed, Messrs. Fielden and Finn (*ubi sunt?*) were apt to do.

Mem.: There are some capital descriptions of the "disorderly" scenes which too frequently took place in the first Reformed Parliament in that novel of "Ten Thousand a Year" about which I had something to say last week. I gently complained then that the death of the once-popular novelist had met with but scant mention in the press. The late Mr. Warren has been "mentioned" since with a vengeance, and has been debited, by one journal in particular, with all kinds of follies and foibles. Whenever I read an ill-natured paragraph about a dead man I always wonder whether the writer thinks anything about his friend round the corner who is waiting to "touch up" his, the paragraphist's, little faults and foibles when he has joined the majority.

Not to have seen "Pongo" is to exhibit an amount of forgetfulness of one's social duties which Society would be loth to forget or to forgive. I always like to keep well with Society; so I hied me lately to the Westminster Aquarium, with a view of paying my respects to the Only Gorilla. There happened, however, to be a very interesting ceremonial going on, in the shape of the distribution, by Mr. W. W. Robertson, of the prizes to the successful competitors in the Maritime and Piscatorial Exhibition now being held at the Aquarium. Then I dined, and made the acquaintance of "Zazel," an interesting young lady, who devotes all her energies to the tasks of walking on a slack wire, swinging from the flying trapeze, and being fired out of a hundred-ton gun.

I got to Pongo at last. He had passed a very busy and fatiguing day in the reception of visitors, and had gone to bed. Literally so. Admitted to his sanctum, Mr. Frank Buckland, I, and one or two more gentlemen, found Pongo in bed, like 'Taffy (who was a Welshman) in the celebrated marrowbone story. Pongo, lying on a little pallet close to his guardian's bed, with his head on the pillow, "like a person," and one little black paw supporting his big black chin, looked whimsically, yet at the same time distressingly, human. His keeper gently woke him; and then the poor little brute passed one paw over his eyelids, just as a waking child would do, slightly yawned, stretched himself, and turned his eyes (which are very lustrous and expressive) towards us, as though inquiring what "we might please to want." But it being nearly ten o'clock, we thought it best, after shaking hands with him, to leave him to himself. They tucked him up; he got a fold of the counterpane comfortably beneath his chin; and we went away to see Zazel fired out of the hundred-ton gun.

There was a dog in Pongo's private room who interested me even more than the little man-monkey did. The dog is the Gorilla's constant playmate, and is, I daresay, his guide, philosopher, and friend, understanding all that he in the monkey language says. Did you ever read the old book *De Animal Brutorum*? Did you ever wistfully cogitate on the Mystery of the Beasts? There came over me as I went away from "interviewing," the interesting quadrumane in the trundle bed an absurd desire to ask the dog (who was frisking about us in a very friendly manner) to ask Pongo to lend me half a sovereign, to be punctually repaid next Monday fortnight.

You may think that so ridiculous a notion was like what Cervantes called "*la razon de la sin razon*," yet did it seem to me that of the two brutes the dog's was the Superior Intelligence; that he could understand what I said and what Pongo would say; that in the communication between us there he was nearest to me; but that between the Gorilla and myself there was an immeasurable and impassable gulf. He looked miserably human, I admit; but still I failed to recognise him as my Cousin German.

How should I know whether Osman Pasha, who has been winning such very striking victories over the Russians is ex-Marshal Bazaine or not? Yet people are continually asking me the question. In the Franco-German War of 1870 people used to go about declaring (quite erroneously) that General D'Aurelles de Paladine was the Duc d'Aumale. That he was not the Duke was speedily and satisfactorily proved; but truth (you may have heard the remark before) is stranger than fiction; and while this silly fable was being circulated the world were utterly ignorant of the fact that a certain "Robert Le Fort," a young private who had fought very valiantly in a *régiment de marche*, was really one of the Princes of the Orleans family. The Colonel commanding the regiment was evidently not very well "up" in his history of France, since Robert le Fort figures very conspicuously indeed in the ancestral record of the House of Orleans.

Touching Turkish Pashas, I may hint that the fez covers a multitude of nationalities, and that it is somewhat difficult to tell where the Osmanli ends and Giaour begins. I have heard of a Pasha of Mecca who had been an English drummer-boy in the force with which Sir Ralph Abercrombie invaded Egypt; and most of us are familiar with the story of the Russian Admiral who, on the part of the Czarina Catherine, was dispatched to treat with a Turkish Pasha commanding one of the armies of the Sultan Mustafa III. Coffee and pipes having been served, the negotiators were left alone; when said the Turkish Pasha to the Russian Admiral, "*Hoo's a' wi' ye, Sandie?*" They were both canny Scots from Greenock.

G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Any falling-off in the attendance at Goodwood during the first two days was amply compensated for on the Thursday, when the Stand and Ring were unusually full, and the Lawn presented a more brilliant appearance than ever. The first race of importance was the Molecomb Stakes, for which Red Hazard was made a very hot favourite, as it was generally conceded that he ought to have won the Lavant Stakes on the previous day. This time Archer was his pilot instead of Custance, and, holding a good position throughout, he took up the running at the distance and never left the issue in doubt. The brilliant entry for the Goodwood Cup gave promise of a most interesting race; but one after another the probable starters dropped into the list of the missing, and at last only five joined in the parade before the Stand. Of these Winchelsea was merely saddled to make the running for Charon, whose chance could not be esteemed very highly, and the repeated offers of 4 to 1 against Petrarch proved that he was by no means the same horse who won the Ascot Cup so gallantly. The race was virtually, therefore, a match between Skylark and Hampton, and for a long time they fought hard for the premiership in the betting. The little son of Lord Clifden looked very gay and jaunty, showing no trace of his severe gallop in the Stakes just twenty-four hours previously; but Skylark, always a very taking colt, except in his slow paces, never seemed better; and the persistent followers of Archer finally bore down all opposition, and brought him to 5 to 4, while 3 to 1 could be easily obtained about Hampton. Directly the flag fell, Winchelsea shot away to accomplish his mission, and soon placed a very wide gap between himself and the other four. At half distance he was fully 150 yards in front of Charon, who lay second; and, less than a mile from home, he still had a lead of about a hundred yards. Then, however, he died away, and the other four quickly caught and passed him, Hampton taking up the running fully half a mile from home, and coming along at such a pace that Petrarch and Charon were in hopeless trouble at the distance. Here Skylark made a determined effort, but utterly failed to reach the leader, who sailed past the post a very easy winner by nearly two lengths. Charon and Petrarch were both eased, and the former was placed third. A better Cup performance has not been seen for many a day, and people are now more ready to believe that the hurdle-racer is one of the best stayers that Peck has ever trained. After a look at that grand two-year-old Childeric, who had a virtual walk-over for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, the numbers were hoisted for the Chichester Stakes, and there was an immediate rush upon Mousquetaire (7 st. 12 lb.). He met Trappist (9 st. 7 lb.) on 8 lb. worse terms than he would have done in the Steward's Cup, and beat him even more easily than Herald had done in that race, so the latter must be esteemed very fortunate to have escaped meeting such an opponent. The race between The Spark and Athol Lad for a Bentinck Memorial was one of the most interesting of the entire meeting. At the distance the pair were running head and head, each going equally well; but passing the stand Cannon gave The Spark a lash of his whip, and stole a lead of nearly half a length, which Athol Lad, though he was going the faster at the finish, could never quite recover, and was beaten by a short head. This was the second time during the meeting that Cannon displayed the most brilliant riding on a two-year-old. No less than five walks over brought the day's racing to a "lame and impotent conclusion."

On Friday Mousquetaire (7 st. 5 lb.) made a fearful example of his fifteen opponents in the Chesterfield Stakes, and made his premature backers for the Stewards' Cup feel more injured than ever. The only other event that we need notice is the Nassau Stakes, which fell to Lady Golightly, but she had such trouble in conceding 5 lb. to the very moderate Mirobolante that, unless she makes unparalleled improvement in the next month, we need not think of her in connection with the St. Leger. We must not dismiss the meeting without allusion to the wonderful form of Archer, who won no less than ten out of the seventeen races in which he took part; he was also credited with two walks-over.

The first day at Brighton was completely spoilt by the incessant downpour of rain, and the ring and stand presented a very melancholy appearance. Nor was the racing at all of a kind to compensate for the miserable weather, and backers must have reluctantly returned a large portion of their Goodwood winnings to the bookmakers. The running of the filly by Scottish Chief—Emily in the Chesterfield Stakes at the Newmarket July Meeting, when she was only a head behind Childeric, naturally made her a tremendous favourite for the Corporation Stakes; but it transpired that she had done no work for a fortnight, and Insulaire defeated her cleverly, after losing some lengths at the start. Dalham (8 st. 10 lb.) seemed to have the Brighton Stakes, for which nine ran, almost at his mercy; but he whipped round when the flag fell, and could never be fairly induced to gallop, Harbinger (6 st. 5 lb.) eventually

finishing a head in front of the unlucky Woodlands (8 st. 6 lb.). The weather was very much better on Wednesday, and the attendance was naturally much larger than on the previous day. At one time it was feared that the Cup would collapse, as was the case last year, when Preakness was allowed to walk over; but Charon arrived in the morning, with Sugarloaf to esquire him, and Snail and Rhidoroch also joined issue with Julius Caesar. As the Russley stable was content to rely upon the last named instead of Hampton, he was naturally backed against the field, though he looked a little light, and was led down to the starting-post. We fancy that a mile and a half is as far as he cares to go; at any rate, he had had quite enough of it at that distance on Wednesday, and could never get near Charon, whose easy success greatly enhances the merit of Hampton's Goodwood Cup victory.

Owing to the general bad weather, both the great cricket-matches of the present week have ended in draws. The Canterbury week commenced with Kent v. England, the county having two men given, Messrs. W. G. Grace and A. W. Ridley. The scoring was very heavy on both sides, and a victory for Kent appeared pretty certain could the game have been played out. Messrs. F. Penn (135), W. G. Grace (50 and 58), and W. Yardley (47 and 61), all batted well, as did Lockwood (63), on the other side. The Rev. F. G. Greenfield (95) did yeoman service for Sussex against Surrey; and, time permitting, the former county could not well have lost..

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held on Monday afternoon at Cowes. The Earl of Wilton (the commodore) presided. The Marquis of Londonderry (the vice-commodore) occupied the vice chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Several members having been elected, the Marquis of Londonderry said that he had a very pleasing duty to perform, which was, on behalf of the members of the squadron and himself, to present a full-length portrait of the Earl of Wilton as a mark of the respect and esteem they entertained for him as commodore during the thirty years he had presided over them, and to wish him happiness and long life to be still amongst them. Lord Wilton, in acknowledging the kindness shown to him, remarked upon the rapid strides which the squadron had made since he occupied the position of commodore. The club had grown from 160 members to 230, and in tonnage from barely 8000 tons to over 20,000. The Prince of Wales, who on his arrival at Cowes was received with a Royal salute of twenty-one guns from H.M.S. Lord Warden, lying in the Roads, together with a few members of the club, dined last evening at the clubhouse.

There is not much to say respecting the first day's racing of the squadron. It was essentially a schooners' day, and the victory of the Hildegarde, although very popular, was not much to boast of. Reaching up and down the Solent with a southerly wind is rather uninteresting work for racing yachtsmen. The programme began with the

MATCH FOR HER MAJESTY'S CUP. Open to yachts of any rig belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. Time race. R.Y.S. scale. Course, from Cowes to a mark-boat near Hurst; thence to the Nab Light vessel, and return to Cowes Roads. Distance, about fifty-two miles. The starters were:—

Yachts.	Rig.	Tons.	Owners.
Hildegarde	Schooner	198	The Prince of Wales.
Kriemhilda	Cutter	105	Count Bathynany.
Vol-au-Vent	Cutter	104	Colonel Marchant.
Ayacanora	Schooner	137	Earl of Gosford.
Lulworth	Cutter	76	Mr. Adrian Hope.
Raven	Yawl	60	Colonel Stirling.
Shark	Schooner	176	Duke of Rutland.

To the astonishment of not a few, the vessels were started under way. The signal was to go to the westward, and the Vol-au-Vent, under small square header, led the way across the line. The old Shark sported a main balloon gaff-topsail, the rest working square headers, with the exception of Kriemhilda, which sent up a jib-header. With jib-topsails set all round, the yachts reached down on the port tack towards Lymington. Kriemhilda went past Raven, which was second to Colonel Markham's boat, off Thorney Bay. With a freshening wind and a threatening sky they fetched round the Hurst mark-boat in the following order:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Vol-au-Vent	11 15 0	Lulworth	11 56 35
Kriemhilda	11 16 0	Shark	11 57 40
Raven	11 54 25	Ayacanora	11 59 20
Hildegarde	11 55 0		

With a little more weight in the wind came a steady down-pour of rain, which damped the enthusiasm of the sightseers considerably. Ryde Pier was almost deserted, scarcely more than a dozen or so of mackintoshed individuals being visible from the decks of the racing vessels. Shark's jib-topsail took the foretopmast over the side. Notwithstanding this, she managed to keep ahead of Kriemhilda, gybing round the Nab next to Vol-au-Vent. The Hildegarde soon passed the cutters, and in the sea outside the Noman the Vol-au-Vent walked away from Kriemhilda very fast. They gybed round the Nab as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Hildegarde	1 30 0	Ayacanora	1 42 0
Vol-au-Vent	1 35 0	Raven	1 43 20
Shark	1 39 50	Lulworth	1 50 0
Kriemhilda	1 41 0		

The reach back was very quickly accomplished. Kriemhilda, when off Nettlestone, carried away her jib topsail-sheet, and the sail blew to tatters, which perhaps saved her topmast. She was not doing very well; but Vol-au-Vent was reaching surprisingly fast. Amidst loud cheers from all the vessels in harbour, they finished thus:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Hildegarde	2 41 40	Kriemhilda	3 1 0
Vol-au-Vent	2 51 17	Raven	3 4 40
Ayacanora	2 54 58	Lulworth	3 15 53
Shark	2 57 0		

Hildegarde was the winner, with 3 min. 30 sec. to spare over the time allowance to Raven, the smallest boat. This is the second cup that his Royal Highness the Prince has won with this schooner.

Wednesday was a little more favourable as regards weather, inasmuch as the rain did not pour down with the steady persistency of the day before. There was considerable interest attached to the meeting of the Florinda, Latona, Ada, and Julianar in the Solent. With the exception that Florinda carried away her bowsprit, no accident of any importance occurred to mar the proceedings. After a slashing race, they finished as under:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Latona	2 10 40	Fiona	2 32 12
Ada	2 16 30	Bakaloun	2 47 25
Julianar	2 17 50	Surf	2 52 0

Latona winning the yaws prize of £100 with something to spare over and above the time she had to allow the others.

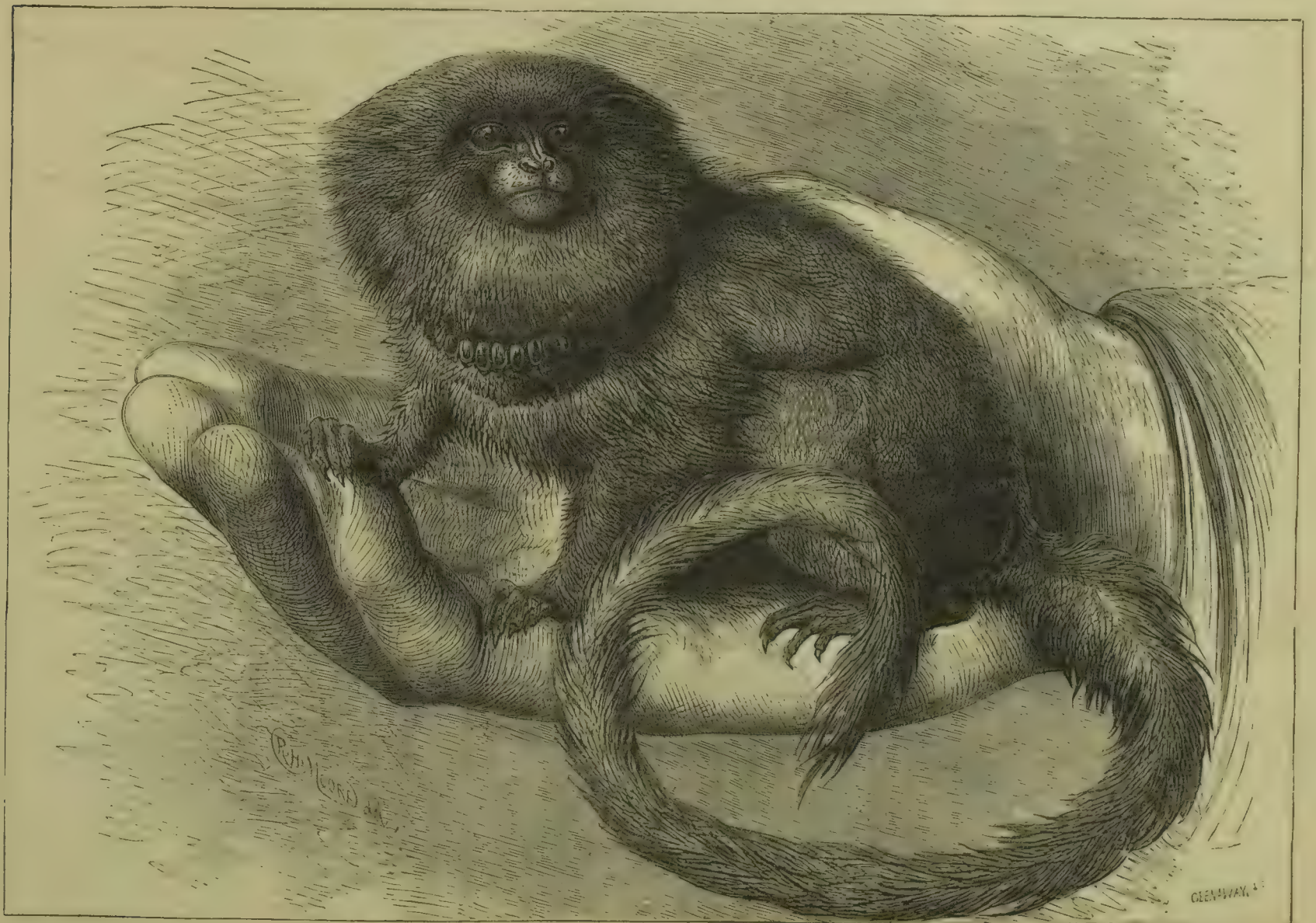
On Thursday the race for the Town Cup, value £100, with a second prize presented by the Royal Yacht Squadron, for cutters of not less than thirty tons, took place. The following started:—Kriemhilda, Lulworth, Neva, Bloodhound, Myosotis, Vol-au-Vent, and Britannia. Time for tonnage, R.Y.S. scale. At ten a.m. the start took place, a fine S.W. by S. breeze blowing. At the time of going to press Vol-au-Vent was leading.



THE WAR: BAYAZID (KOORDISH TOWN), FRONTIER OF PERSIA AND TURKEY.



HAMPTON, THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.



THE PIGMY MARMOZET (LIFE SIZE) AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE GOODWOOD CUP WINNER.

At Goodwood Races, on Thursday week, as is stated in our record of National Sports, the Goodwood Cup was won by the bay horse Hampton, belonging to Mr. F. G. Hobson. This horse is five years old, and is the offspring of Lady Langdale, by Lord Clifden, having in him, therefore, the blood of Newminster and Kettledrum, of Touchstone and Rataplan, and other famous sires. Hampton, as a two-year-old, was a selling plater at the place after which he is named, and was purchased by James Nightingall for 200 gs. He won the Metropolitan at Epsom, and then passed into the hands of Mr. Harvey, and into Mr. Robert P'Anson's stable. He won the Goodwood Stakes of last year, but came in fourth at that race on the Wednesday of last week. He carried a weight of nine stone, his rider being F. Webb, and his performance is esteemed highly deserving of praise.

THE PIGMY MARMOZET.

Among the recent additions to the collection in the Zoological Society's monkey-house is an example of the pigmy marmozet. This is the smallest and one of the rarest of the monkeys of the New World, and no other living specimen, so far as is known, had previously been brought to Europe. The little animal was purchased by the Society at the end of April from an engineer who had been working on one of the steam-boats of the Upper Amazons. It was stated to have been obtained near Pebas, in Eastern Peru. The pigmy marmozet was originally discovered by the German naturalists Spix and Martius in their exploration of the Amazons. Messrs. Castelnau and De Ville, in their transit across South America and descent of the Upper Amazons, likewise obtained a series of specimens, which are now in the Paris Museum. It is, however, by no means a common species in collections. We believe Mr. Edward Bartlett, during his lengthened sojourn in Eastern Peru, was only able to procure a single specimen. The total length of the body of this little animal is about five inches; its tail is about the same length. It is therefore the smallest of the true monkeys, though some of the allied group of lemurs are still more diminutive. Our illustration is of the size of life.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Ward Hunt, the usual Ministerial whitebait dinner will not take place.

It is hoped (says the *Times*) that public business will be sufficiently advanced to enable her Majesty to prorogue Parliament on the 14th or 15th inst.

The Hon. S. J. Tilden, late Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, now staying in London, have accepted their election as honorary members of the Cobden Club.

Mr. William Abbott has issued his usual half-yearly sheet, entitled "The Joint-Stock Banks of London," which, besides furnishing a comparison of the various items composing the balance-sheets on June 30, gives many interesting calculations in the form of percentages, &c. Messrs. Bates, Hendy, and Co. are the publishers.

The valuable library of the late Dr. E. F. Rimbault, well known in the musical world, has recently been sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. It contains several very curious works, especially in the collection of ancient music, and these were eagerly contested for and fetched high prices. The entire library produced £1977.

Mrs. George March (Virginia Gabriel), the composer of many charming songs and several operettas, died on Tuesday at St. George's Hospital, from injuries received through a fall from her victoria on Saturday last. The horse took fright in Grosvenor-place, and Mrs. March fell on the pavement and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. She never recovered consciousness.

The Duke of Northumberland has promised to contribute £1000 to the Home Hospitals Association if the whole of the £20,000 named in the prospectus be raised by Jan. 1, 1879. About £4000 has been promised already, and further contributions may be sent to the honorary secretary, at the Mansion House; or to the bankers, Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hambury, and Lloyd, Lombard-street, E.C.

The Home Secretary has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, making suggestions with a view to the suppression of the practice of buying or stealing children from Italy to beg about the streets. Mr. Cross points out how the "padroni" can be prosecuted and the children sent to industrial schools, and requests the Lord Mayor to cause instructions in accordance with these suggestions to be issued to the City police.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fifth week in July was 76,725, of whom 36,135 were in workhouses, and 40,590 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 19,628, and 15,220 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 629, of whom 428 were men, 162 women, and 39 children under sixteen.

A model in wood of the Egyptian Obelisk, which is about to be brought to this country, has been erected opposite the Houses of Parliament, between the statues of Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby, but further back, and in the centre of the stone passage between the two little strips of green which are kept up outside New Palace-yard. The obelisk ends the vista of Victoria-street, Westminster, and has been erected to give some idea of the suitability of the site. Another skeleton model is to be put up, it is said, on the embankment.

At a meeting held in the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, for the purpose of protesting against the course taken by the Court of Aldermen in regard to the recent election of Sir John Bennett as the representative of the Ward of Cheap, resolutions were passed to the effect that any infringement of the principle of popular election should be firmly resisted; and that the action taken by the Court of Aldermen was completely out of harmony with the spirit of the times and subversive of the freedom of civic franchise.

The Caxton Exhibition at South Kensington will remain open till the end of this month. Mr. Lewis, barrister, and secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, suggests that this exhibition, considering how late in the season it was opened, might advantageously be kept open until the latter end of October, or even of November. The exhibition is, as many know, unique in every respect, and is not likely to be repeated during the next half century. Mr. Lewis further suggests, with the view of utilising the objects of the exhibition to the utmost extent, that arrangements might advantageously be made by master printers and others in the principal cities and towns in the United Kingdom for the most intelligent and active amongst those in their employment to see the very instructive contents of the Caxton Exhibition.

The Company of Shipwrights held their annual court dinner at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. W. Broomham. Among the guests was Lord John Manners, M.P., who said, with reference to the Eastern policy of the Government, "I will only say this, that as our efforts in the past have been directed to the maintenance of this country in peace, with a due regard to the direct interests and the pledged honour of this country, so our efforts will be directed to that end in the future."

The prizes awarded by the juries in the various classes of the Royal Aquarium Maritime and Piscatorial Exhibition were distributed on Wednesday to the successful competitors. The gold medals in the various sections were awarded to the Prince of Wales for exhibits of stuffed fish; to Mr. Frank Buckland, for general collection of coloured casts of fish; to Mr. J. Banting Rogers, for models of life-boats and life-saving apparatus at sea; and to Mr. H. L. Rolfe, for a collection of paintings illustrative of fish, &c. Besides these a number of silver and bronze medals and certificates were awarded.

The Company of Goldsmiths have granted £100 in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital; a donation of £50 for the funds of the Artisans' Institute, in St. Martin's-lane; and a grant of £25 to Princess Louise's Home. Ten guineas for this Home has also been received from the Company of Mercers. The Company of Grocers have given £50, and the Company of Clothworkers an annual subscription of £10 10s., to the funds of the London Diocesan Home Mission. The City Corporation has granted fifty guineas to the London Aged Christian Society, in commemoration of its jubilee anniversary.

A fine ship, called the Niigata Maru, Captain Walker, has arrived in the Thames from Japan. This is the first vessel bearing the Japanese flag which has entered the port of London. Though built as a steamer, she has made this long passage round the Cape under sail, occupying 141 days. The crew consists of thirty-four men, all of whom, with three or four exceptions, are Japanese. The Niigata Maru brings a cargo of about 1600 tons, chiefly rice, and is likely to be the first of a series of regular traders. Captain Walker reports that the Japanese sailors behaved admirably. The Niigata Maru is to be refitted with boilers and machinery, and will then return with the same crew to Japan.

Viscountess Strangford left England last Saturday to begin her labours in Turkey in establishing hospitals for the wounded. Lady Strangford works in harmony with the National Aid Society and the Stafford House Committee.—The Stafford House Fund Committee have received a telegram from Adrianople, dated Aug. 3. They are informed that 1500 wounded have been already brought in. After Raouf and Suleiman's engagements with the Russians, the hospitals are stated to be crowded, and assistance "in every shape" is urgently needed. This call comes from one point alone, but the same necessities must be pressing at Plevna, and will soon make themselves felt at other places.

The shareholders of the Artisans' Dwellings Company met yesterday week to consider the report of their committee of investigation, an abstract of which had previously been published. The chairman, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, went through the principal features of what had taken place since the inquiry was instituted, and expressed his thanks to the Government for having undertaken the prosecution now pending. Mr. Morley concurred in this, and described the past conduct of the company's affairs as one of the greatest of modern scandals. Dr. Baxter Langley spoke in defence of his conduct as a director of the company. The meeting was adjourned to the 15th inst. for the election of directors.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the twenty-eighth half-yearly meeting, held at the Mansion House, of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company. The report, which was adopted, recommended a dividend of 5 per cent. It was stated that the total amount expended by the company upon their estates was £455,673, of which £69,998 had been laid out during the half year just ending, the rents, &c., received by them in the same period being £19,865. The payments out of the last-mentioned amount were £11,788, leaving £8077, together with a balance of £284 from the previous half year, available for dividend. It was resolved that £1500 should be added to the reserve fund, which amounts to £26,500, and that £256 should be carried forward as a balance. The total number of dwellings (exclusive of 688 in course of erection) belonging to the company is 2225, and they afford accommodation to about 11,000 persons. The chairman and other speakers addressed the meeting in congratulation of the success which had attended the company.

The Registrar-General's return of births and deaths for the week ending Saturday shows that during last week 5642 births and 3263 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 2379. In London 2403 births and 1439 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 55, whereas the deaths were 203 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 22 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 21 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 176 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 315 deaths were referred, against 332 and 338 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 213 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the nine previous weeks had steadily increased from 13 to 184, were 176 last week, and were 176 below the corrected average weekly number; 130 were of infants under one year of age, and 30 of children aged between one and five years. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week the mean temperature was 63 deg., or one above the average. The mean showed an excess on the first three, and a deficiency on each of the other days. The duration of registered sunshine in the week ending last Saturday was 46.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon 107.4 hours.

At the June examination of candidates for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court the examiners recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—Henry Arthur Peake, William Simpson, jun., Henry Sparshatt, Frederick William Munk, Henry Hamilton Mills, Edward Byerley Parkes, and Alfred Armitage Baker. The council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Peake, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn; to Mr. Simpson, the prize of the Honourable Society of New Inn; to Mr. Sparshatt, Mr. Munk, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Baker, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society. The council have awarded certificates of merit to Frederick Charles Brogden, James Ernest Fletcher, Richard Lake Harrison, John Hewetson, John Alfred Percy Ingoldby, Robert Marston, Abraham John Bruce Sherlock, Frederick Ernest Smith, Ernest George Spiers, Charles Francis Vachell, and Woodforde Beadon Woodforde. The examiners have further announced to the following candidates that their

answers to the questions at the examination were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled them to honorary distinction if they had not been above the age of twenty-six:—George Jenkins Morgan (who would have been entitled to a prize); William Dust and Samuel George Gilbert (who would have been entitled to certificates of merit). The number of candidates examined in this Term was 251; of these 221 passed and 33 were postponed.

The usual meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week at the office in Spring-gardens—Colonel Sir J. M. M'Garel Hogg, M.P., in the chair. The Works and General Purposes Committee presented a report stating that the committee had before them the resolution of the board of July 20, 1877, referring it to the committee to carry out the provisions of the Metropolitan Toll Bridges Act, 1877, and that they had decided to serve notice, under the Act, on the Lambeth Bridge Company in the month of September next, and to consider immediately after the recess as to serving the notices upon the Waterloo Bridge Company and in respect of the foot-bridges at Charing-cross and Cannon-street. The report was received and adopted. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the following loans to vestries and district boards were granted:—To the Lewisham District Board, £4200, to enable them to complete the purchase of the land to be set apart as a recreation-ground for Sydenham and Forest-hill; to the Vestry of Chelsea, £8000, for sewerage works; to the Vestry of St. Pancras, £10,200, for asphalt and wood paving works; to the Greenwich District Board, £4150, to purchase a freehold wharf at Deptford; to the Lewisham District Board, £3375 for paving works; to the Vestry of St. Marylebone, £11,000, for sewerage works; to the Fulham District Board, £4125, for sewerage works; to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District a further loan of £46,575; to the Guardians of the Strand Union, £32,000, to pay off old loans; to the Burial Board of Lee, £2200, to pay off an old loan, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

The number of persons who made holiday on Monday was immense. The railways and steamers were thronged, and the number who went to the seaside and other places at a distance from town was unusually large. The South-Eastern Railway alone took out 53,400 passengers in the morning, most of whom returned at night; the Great Eastern Railway conveyed about 41,000 to various places on its lines; about 58,000 people went to Kew Gardens; and the steamers plying both up and down the river were loaded all day. At the Swan Pier, near London Bridge, the gates had to be closed two or three times during the afternoon to keep out the throngs of persons for whom there was no room on the steamers. Nearly 40,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace; the numbers at the Alexandra Palace are roughly estimated at 50,000; and 13,810 persons entered the Brighton Aquarium during the day. How small, comparatively, were the numbers of those who stayed in town is shown by a comparison with the numbers of Whitsun Monday. The National Gallery was visited on Monday by 9900 people; on Whitsun Monday by 25,527. Monday was the last day of the season and a sixpenny day at the Royal Academy, but only about as many people (6000) entered its doors as on Whitsun Monday. The British Museum was visited on Whitsun Monday by 11,933 people; last Monday by only 6596 persons. At the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, there were about 2000 visitors, against 25,000 on Whitsun Monday. The number of visitors to the Tower was 2467. About 700 working men left King's-cross station early in the morning and proceeded to Panslanger Park, the seat of Earl Cowper, where they spent the bank holiday. The excursion was under the auspices of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union, and the party represented nearly forty metropolitan clubs. A pleasant day was spent, the gardens as well as the park being thrown open.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday the first detachment of volunteers returned from their eight day's sojourn at Aldershot, where they have given great satisfaction to their superiors, their places being taken by other battalions, amongst them being detachments from the 2nd London, the 5th Essex, the 39th Middlesex, and 10th and 19th Surrey Rifles. These will be relieved to-day.

The annual prize meeting of the London Rifle Brigade was begun last Saturday at the Rainham range, the contest for decision being the first day's shooting in the grand aggregate series, value about £120, and including donations from the Merchant Taylors', the Mercers', the Drapers', the Fishmongers', the Butchers', and the Sadlers' Companies. This competition closed on Tuesday, but the meeting, for which the total amount of prizes is above £300, did not conclude until Friday, when the contest for the champion gold medal took place.

The annual prize meeting of the H company of the 2nd London was held at Rainham last week, when the following were successful:—First series: Colour-Sergeant Millard, Private Reeves, Sergeant Green, and Private Duvinel. Second series: Colour-Sergeant Millard and Private Duvinel. Challenge cups: Colour-Sergeant Millard and Sergeant Millard. Aggregate prize: Colour-Sergeant Millard. Consolation prizes: Sergeant Mason, Corporal Hall, and Private Bennett.

The monthly jewel competition of the South London Club took place at Nunhead on Thursday week, when Private C. F. Lowe, of the Queen's (Westminsters), won the gold jewel; the silver and bronze jewels being taken by Private Hollis, 3rd Kent, and Captain Bearne, 46th Middlesex. Range prizes were won by Mr. Brown, S.L.R. Club, and Captain Bearne.

The Angus and Mearns Rifle Association prize meeting was held at Montrose on Friday and Saturday last week. The National Rifle Association bronze medal was secured by Private G. Robertson, of the Dundee Highlanders.

The annual contest of the Volunteer Artillery of England and Scotland has been held this week at Shoeburyness, according to the programme given in our last issue. The winners in Monday's competition were declared on Tuesday. The first detachment of the 3rd Forfar took the first prize; the third detachment 1st Lancashire, the second; the first detachment 4th Lancashire, the third; and the first detachment 1st Forfar, the fourth. The following detachments were declared the winners of prizes in the Repository competition: First prize, first and second detachments 1st Lancashire, 5 min. 25 sec.; second prize, first and second detachments 3rd Essex, 6 min. 12 sec.; third prize, third and fourth detachments 15th Lancashire, 7 min. 2 sec. The following were the winning detachments in Tuesday's competition with the 40-pounder Armstrong: First prize (Lords and Commons Prize), ten silver cups (£50), 3rd Essex, first detachment, 5 min. 57 sec.; second prize (3rd Middlesex Artillery Prize), £10 and £5 added by Major Ray, 2nd Durham, second detachment, 6 min. 56 sec.; third prize (Marquis of Exeter's Prize) 1st Cinque ports, second detachment, 6 min. 58 sec. Each of the above made twelve points. The third day's firing began with the 40-pounder Armstrong, but the strong breeze which blew all day interfered a good deal with the direction of the shot.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Court of Appeal on Wednesday confirmed the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, who ordered the money received by Mr. Albert Grant, Mr. James Carlton, and others, amounting to £85,000, for promoting the formation of the colliery company of Bagnall and Sons (Limited), to be returned to the company. The Court assessed the reasonable commission on the purchase of the works to be paid to the defendants at £9000. Notice of appeal to the House of Lords was given.

Several of the gems recently stolen from the British Museum are stated to have been discovered by the police on the premises of a dealer in curiosities at Brussels.

The charge of conspiracy against the three detectives of Scotland-yard and Mr. Froggatt, a solicitor, was resumed at Bow-street, last Saturday, before Sir James Ingham. The examination-in-chief of the convict Kurr was continued, and details of the alleged attempts to bribe the Dutch magistrates were given. The case was again adjourned, and the further hearing is to be proceeded with to-day (Saturday).

Application was made to the Lord Chief Justice in the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday to postpone the trial of the four persons accused in the Penge murder case. After hearing the addresses of the counsel engaged to defend the prisoners, his Lordship consented to adjourn their trial till the next sessions. The trial of Constantine Theodorides and Paul Gorlero on a charge of attempting to extort money by means of threatening letters from Miss Slade, has also been postponed till the next sessions.

An action brought by Mr. Hume, an assistant master at Dulwich College, against another assistant master, Mr. Marshall, for libel was concluded at the Surrey Assizes last Saturday, after having lasted several days. The plaintiff complained that the defendant had charged him with habits of intemperance before the school authorities, and claimed £1000 damages. The defendant pleaded that the statements he had made were privileged, and were substantially true. The Lord Chief Justice having summed up, the jury, after nearly two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 40s.

Joseph Quinn, charged with having sent two letters to Mr. Justice Hawkins, threatening to murder his Lordship if he passed too severe a sentence upon a man named Price, convicted of manslaughter, was brought up on Wednesday at the Liverpool Police Court. Mr. Justice Hawkins, attired in his robes, attended and gave evidence as to the receipt of the letters, and the prisoner was committed to the sessions for trial. Nearly the whole of Tuesday was spent in hearing a case of breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff was a landlady of Preston, who had buried four husbands, and the defendant a farmer, who had had three wives. The jury awarded the plaintiff £300.

At the Leeds Assizes, the jury returned a verdict, damages £250, against a widower, of Malton, a farmer, named William Johnson, in an action brought against him by Jane Harrison, a widow, of Bradford, for breach of promise of marriage.

A special jury, at the Gloucester Assizes, has awarded Mrs. Hands, widow of an army pensioner and brewer's clerk, £1000 compensation for the death of her husband, who was killed at Cheltenham last Christmas Eve, through the negligence, as alleged, of the Great Western Railway Company.

At the Warwickshire Assizes Mr. Thomas Kemp Mace, of New-street, Birmingham, has obtained a verdict for £1345 against the London and North-Western Railway Company, as compensation for injuries he received in a collision on the company's line at Bletchley station in October last.

James Firth and William Firth, manufacturers, were sentenced at the Leeds Assizes on Saturday to nine months' and twenty months' imprisonment respectively for attempting to defraud creditors by making false entries in trade books. Benjamin Greenwood, woolstapler, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for defrauding his creditors.

John LeStrange, formerly a clerk in the office of Mr. F. G. Foster, stamp distributor at Norwich, pleaded guilty last Saturday to a charge of embezzlement and forgery, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The amount of the prisoner's embezzlement, extending over a period of ten years, was about £1800.

Henry James, B.A., clerk in holy orders, was sentenced at Abingdon Borough Sessions, on Tuesday, to twelve months' imprisonment for obtaining a communion service by false pretences. The hearing of the charge occupied four hours.

At Swansea on Tuesday, before Baron Cleasby, the case was resumed against James Thomas, colliery proprietor and manager, charged with the manslaughter of William Jones, one of the five men who were killed in the Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, in April last. The prosecution, which was instituted by the Treasury, urged that the accident had been caused by the criminal negligence of the prisoner in failing to take the precaution of boring in advance of the workings, as prescribed by the Act. For the defence it was contended that the prisoner had committed no more than an error of judgment as to the position of a fault, the direction and duration of which were shown to be very capricious.

Several gentlemen testified to the high character which the prisoner had borne for more than a quarter of a century. The jury, after being locked up for two hours, failed to agree, and the prisoner was discharged on his own recognisances.

Charles Henry Seddon and Marmaduke Thompson Dougal were found guilty last Saturday, at Swansea, of defrauding the public by representing themselves as agents of the Poor Equalisation and National Taxpayers' Protection Society, of which they said the Lord Mayor of London was the president. The prisoners had received numerous subscriptions. The Lord Mayor stated that he was not aware of the existence of such a society, and if one existed he certainly was not the president of it. The prisoners were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each.

A Paisley policeman, named William Steel, has been sent for thirty days to prison for stealing a portmanteau filled with wearing apparel which had been given into his care by a man who had found it in the street. He begged for leniency, as "he was about to be married."

The promenade pier at Llandudno, which has been in course of erection for the last two years, though not quite finished, was opened on Thursday week. The pier is 1250 ft. long, and about 30 ft. wide in the narrowest part. At the extreme end a broad platform is being erected, on which a pavilion will ultimately be built. Facilities will be provided for landing on the pier from small boats, and the steamers from Liverpool and other less distant places will also be able to land their passengers on the piers, instead of sending them to the shore in small boats, as at present. The pier is a light iron structure, not devoid of ornamentation, and it affords a charming view of the Happy Valley, the town of Llandudno, and the mountains beyond.

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REPORT

adopted at the Half-Yearly General Meeting, Aug. 2, 1877.

FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in presenting to the Proprietors the Balance-sheet of the Bank for the half-year ended June 30 last, have the satisfaction to report that after paying interest to Customers and all charges, allowing for Rebate, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Net Profits amount to £122,889 11s. 10d. This sum, added to £11,166 8s. 3d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £134,056 9s. 13d.

They have declared an Interim Dividend for the half year at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £120,000, leaving a balance of £14,056 9s. 13d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss Account.

The dividend, £1 12s. per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, 13th inst.

BALANCE SHEET

of the London and County Banking Company, June 30, 1877.

To Capital paid up £ 1,500,000 0 0
Reserve Fund 700,000 0 0
Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c. .. 22,364,730 1 3
Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities .. 2,233,925 2 10
Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account .. 11,166 8 3
Gross Profit for the Half-Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts—viz. .. 349,679 0 7
£27,159,500 13 1

By Cash on hand at Head Office

and Branches, and with Bank of England .. 2,715,601 9 2
Cash placed at Call and at Notice covered by Securities .. 2,731,937 2 8
Investments, viz.:—Government and Guaranteed Stocks .. 2,822,997 18 0
Colonial Government and other Stocks and Securities .. 279,317 12 6
Discounted Bills, and Advances to Customers in Town and Country .. 15,706,005 18 0
Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per Contract) .. 2,233,925 2 10
Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings .. 482,802 19 8
Interest paid to Customers .. 62,296 18 5
Salaries and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries .. 134,615 11 1
£27,159,500 13 1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Interest paid to Customers, as above £ 62,296 18 5
Expenses do. 134,615 11 1
Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account .. 39,876 10 3
Dividend of 8 per cent. for Half-Year 120,000 0 0
Balance carried forward 14,056 9 13
£30,045 8 10

By Balance brought forward from last Account .. 11,166 8 3
Gross Profit for the Half-Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts .. 349,679 0 7
£30,045 8 10

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) MUNGO MCGEORGE, WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAINE, Auditors.

London and County Bank, 7 July 26, 1877.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 8 per cent. for the Half-year ended June 30, 1877, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after Monday, the 13th inst.

By Order of the Board, W. MCKEAY, General Manager.
21, Lombard-street, Aug. 3, 1877.

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4 Sauce ditto 10 4 1 8 4 Sauce ditto 12 5 2 0
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THE LATE MR. SAMUEL WARREN.

The death of this gentleman, long since known as the author of successful works of fiction, and as a lawyer of some repute and a member of Parliament, was announced last week. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, was born in Denbighshire, in 1807, was educated at Edinburgh University, and, after studying for the medical profession, changed his plans and became a barrister. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, was made a Q.C. in 1851, and was appointed Recorder of Hull in 1852. While studying for the Bar he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* a series of sketches entitled "Passages from the Diary of a late Physician." These were afterwards reprinted in a separate form, and obtained a wide circulation. In 1841 Mr. Warren published a novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," which also became very popular. This was followed by another novel, "Now and Then," in 1847, and an unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee," in 1851. Mr. Warren also published several legal works. In 1853 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. In February, 1856, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Midhurst, and he held that seat till February, 1859, when he was appointed by Lord Chelmsford a Master in Lunacy, with a salary of £2000 a year. Mr. Warren resigned the Recordship of Hull in 1874.

The portrait is from a photograph by the late Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.



THE LATE MR. SAMUEL WARREN, Q.C.

THE KAFLAN KOH.

Azerbaijan, the north-western province of Persia, is situated between the Caspian Sea, to the east, the territories of Kurdistan and Armenia, belonging to Turkey, which lie westward of this province, and the Russian dominions of Georgia and Transcaucasia, north of the Araxes, which is here their frontier river. It is a country somewhat larger than Scotland, and very mountainous; being intersected by lofty and rugged branches of the main Elburz range, which is a continuation of the Caucasus into the Asiatic continent. In the centre of Azerbaijan, near Tabreez, its chief town, are the mountains of Sahend,

rising as an isolated group to the height of 9000 ft., from the shore of the salt Lake Urumiyeh. The Sevillan group, which rises eastward, between Tabreez and the Caspian Sea, attains an elevation of nearly 13,000 ft. To the south, where this province adjoins that of Irak, the Kafan Koh range, which is the subject of our illustration, overlooks the broken table-land, and the valley of the Kizil-Uzen, as far as the town of Mianna. Here the Kizil-Uzen is joined by another river from the Sahend mountains, and suddenly changes its course from a northerly to an easterly direction. Forcing its way through a tremendous chasm in the mountain rampart, it receives additional confluent from the sides of the Elburz, and becomes a stream of huge force and volume, taking the name of Sefed Rud, or the White River, from the foaming surface of its rushing waters along the Pushti-Koh. It finally enters the Caspian near the town of Resht, in the province of Ghilan. The inhabitants of these highland districts of Azerbaijan are a mixed race of wild fragmentary tribes, mostly fugitives of ancient date from the Mohammedan conquest of Armenia and Persia, and professing some degraded form of the Christian religion, under the rule of an hereditary prelate, who is also their political chief, but paying tribute to the Persian or Turkish governors, and blackmail also to the Kurds. The more fertile valleys and lowlands are well cultivated, and constitute not the least important part of the Shah's dominions. The city of Tabreez has a population of 30,000, with a considerable amount of trade. Maragha, Khoi, and Urumiyeh, situated around the basin of the lake above named, though not actually on its shores, are towns of some value; and so is Ardebil, on the road to the Caspian Sea. It has been suspected that the Government of the Russian Empire would seek an enlargement in this direction, simultaneously with its attempted conquests in Asiatic Turkey.

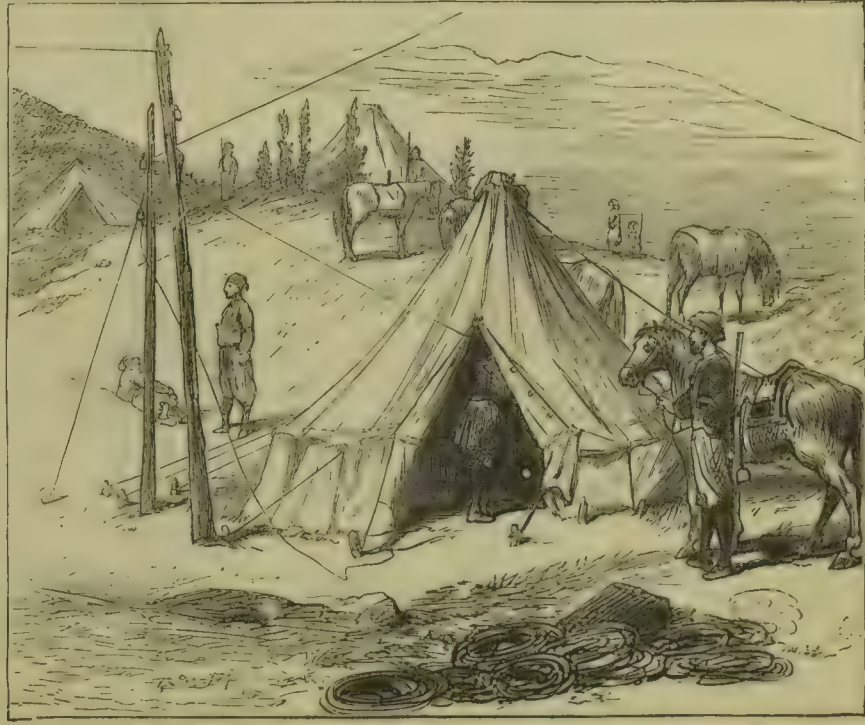
The office of Master in Lunacy, vacant by the death of Mr. Samuel Warren, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. W. Norris Nicholson, who has for the last sixteen years been the Lord Chancellor's legal Visitor of Lunatics and chairman of the Board of Visitors. Mr. Nicholson is succeeded by Mr. Edward Ross, Secretary of Commissions.



THE KAFLAN KOH, IN PERSIA.



TURKS DRIVING CATTLE INTO RUSTCHUK.



FIELD TELEGRAPH TENT IN THE TURKISH HEAD-QUARTERS AT SEVIN.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE MAGAZINES.

The gem of the *Cornhill* is a very beautiful descriptive paper, by Mr. J. A. Symonds, on Amalfi, Paestum, and Capri. The accustomed exuberance of the writer's style is here toned down, while the general effect is still exceedingly rich, abounding in passages of the loveliest colour, and, on the whole, as good a specimen as could well be adduced of the somewhat doubtful species of composition that hovers between the limits of poetry and prose. Another remarkable article is one on François Villon, the most disreputable and repulsive of all men of genius, but a man of genius still, and sure to live, not merely in virtue of his great literary gifts, but also of his striking truth to human nature, even in a debased phase. The criticism of the paper is sound, and the style admirable. "Royal and Noble Gossip" is a bundle of anecdotes about royalty, in the free and easy aspect in which the greatest Sovereigns occasionally condescend to present themselves, and in which some of the very greatest, such as Henry IV. and Catherine II. appear to especial advantage. "Carità" is concluded, rather to our relief than otherwise. "Erema" pursues its erratic course—brilliant, but not over natural.

Macmillan has several interesting papers, though none of extraordinary importance. Professor Goldwin Smith comments forcibly on the tendency of politics to degenerate into mere self-seeking in the absence of any strong dividing line between political parties. Mr. Brassey's suggestions respecting naval shipbuilding are rather tentative than decisive. Mr. Nisbet's proposed antidote to pessimism is a sound one, but one that pessimism has rejected in advance. "How Pommier was Married" is a pretty sketch of the precedents and concomitants of a French wedding. The late Thomas Davidson appears entitled to his biographer's epithet of "A Scotch Elia" on the ground of the gentle yet manly humour of his temperament, but assuredly not on that of his literary merits.

"Mine is Thine" is decidedly *Blackwood's* *pièce de résistance*, and promises to rank high among those humorous pictures of Scotch life for which this magazine is already so distinguished. "Pauline" also is very good. A critique on the second series of Victor Hugo's "Légende des Siècles," if not remarkably profound or original, is eminently just and fair. "Past and Present" is a defence, in which we entirely concur, of Lord Lytton's reversal of the policy of "Masterly inactivity" on the Indian frontier, especially as regards the principality of Kelat. "The Storm in the East" abounds with instances of the danger of criticising military operations at a distance.

The readers of the *Nineteenth Century* enjoy the advantage of having both sides of an important question set before them with distinguished ability in the same number—Mr. Gladstone, commenting upon the proof sheets of Mr. Dicey's article advocating the English annexation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone's habit, we must say, of ventilating as an outsider subjects which he might subsequently have to consider as a Minister is one singularly calculated to hamper and embarrass him in the event of his return to office. Nor do we think that he will gain in repute by the disinclination to anything in the shape of a bold imperial policy which evidently, far more than the objections of detail he urges, lies at the root of his objections to interference in Egypt. The weakness of Mr. Dicey's case lies in the fact that several of his assertions—as, for instance, that of the Sultan's willingness to cede his suzerain rights—are at present mere assumptions. Next in importance comes Mr. Tennyson's spirited, picturesque, and musical, though perhaps a trifle academic, version of "Achilles over the Trench," from the eighteenth book of the *Iliad*. Mr. Holyoake's quaintly worded essay on "impatience in politics" is instructive as a study of the feelings of a working-class leader of the old school, whose character was formed when the aims of such men were more ideal and disinterested than at present. Another distinguished leader, Mr. George Dawson, is the subject of an appreciative tribute by Mr. R. W. Dale, deficient, however, in the thorough grasp that only comes of intimate personal contact. This should not have been wanting to Mr. Greg's sketch of Harriet Martineau; yet he tells little we did not know. Sir T. Bazley contributes a vindication of Owens Colleges' claims to University rank, and Professor Morley a valuable survey of recent literature.

The most important contribution to a not very diversified number of *Fraser* is a letter from the Transvaal settlement narrating the circumstances of the late annexation in a highly graphic style. The writer takes a favourable view of the operation, but considers that it must be vigorously followed up, and that it will not do to be sparing of money. "Sexagenarian Mountaineering" is a lively picture of the manner in which a veteran can make the best of an Alpine holiday. "The Purple Head" is a fanciful story, founded on an anecdote in the Augustan History. Professor Newman states some of the considerations which militate against too precipitate "disestablishment and disendowment," and the writer of the valuable series of articles on British trade discusses our commercial relations with the South American Republics.

The *Fortnightly Review*, like *Fraser*, has one very decidedly leading article, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's essay on "Secret Societies in Russia." We do not perceive that Mr. Wallace makes any important addition to what has been already written on this subject, but it is satisfactory to find previous impressions corroborated by so weighty an authority. He lays, on the whole, little stress on the Socialistic movement in Russia, and this view probably holds good at present; but no man can predict the effect of the financial catastrophe which, however military operations may result, will probably be the issue of the present war. Mr. Morley, with his accustomed vigour, discusses that manual of Materialism, Baron D'Holbach's "Système de la Nature." The other papers are generally of practical interest, and include Mr. Grant Duff's proposals for improved methods of upper-class education, and Dr. Burney Yeo's inquiry into the comparative advantages of sea and mountain air.

The most readable paper in the *Contemporary Review* is Mrs. Pattison's Chapter on the French Renaissance, slightly affected in style but glowing in colour, and informed by a truly critical spirit in artistic matters. It is, we understand, an instalment of a forthcoming work on Rabelais. Mr. A. M. Gray, also, at the cost of some flippancy, makes his discourse on "neglected aspects of the drink question" very lively, and shows most unanswerably the enormous mischief that might be effected by legislation in a spirit of mere philanthropy, regardless of public convenience or natural right. Mr. L. H. Curzon directs attention to the colossal development of gambling on the turf; and Mr. A. T. Innes points out the illegality of the trial of Christ as a mere matter of Jewish law. Mr. Freeman's rhapsody on "the relation of the English people to the war" is the scarcely articulate outcry of one utterly beside himself with political passion.

"Miss Misanthrope," the mainstay of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, continues its steady progress towards a climax of interest. The humours of a contested election afford a theme eminently congenial to a writer of Mr. Justin McCarthy's political experience, and are skilfully introduced so as to bring the plot itself to a crisis. Mr. Saint Paul, the nonchalant aristocratic

candidate, is a spirited sketch, and the characters of the two ridiculous lovers among Minola's trio are masterpieces of humorous analysis. Another remarkable contribution is a paper on the well-worn subject of the abuses of the Royal Academy, the special value of which consists in the perfect fearlessness of the writer, and his adducing individual instances of petty cliquism and petty malice, instead of dealing in vague generalities. Mr. T. A. Trollope describes the reign of organised brigandage and agrarian terror which has so long enthralled Sicily; and Mr. F. A. Edwards contributes an interesting account of Colonel Gordon's progress thus far in opening up Equatorial Africa.

In *Belgravia* we have chiefly to notice the continuation of Mr. James Payn's highly amusing Chinese story, and a good criticism on the Russian novelist, Turgeneff. "Proud Maisie," where the threads of the story are being skilfully gathered up, continues the leading attraction of *London Society*. We may also mention with praise a graphic sketch of the Sussex Downs.

The *Dublin University* continues to display symptoms of returning vitality. Professor Huxley and Miss Betham Edwards are among the contributors. The most noticeable paper, however, is a biography of Mr. Tom Taylor, by an old friend, illustrated by an admirable photographic likeness. An essay on the fairy mythology of Ireland contains some very striking stories.

The principal article in the *Atlantic Monthly* is a very excellent one on the influence of the German literature upon the English, by T. S. Perry. "King Cotton and his Gin" gives an interesting account of Whitney's great invention, and a painful one of the ingratitude experienced by the inventor. The *Month* has some pungent remarks on the "Anglican Confessional," which is treated as a very poor imitation of the Roman Catholic original. The narrative of George Ossolinski, Polish Envoy to England in the time of James I., offers many points of interest.

We have also received Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Argonaut, Good Words, Cassell's Magazine, All the Year Round, the New Monthly Magazine, the Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Science Gossip, the Ladies' Treasury, Industrial Art, the Garden, and the Charing-cross Magazine.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SANITARY MATTERS.

The members of the Bolton Liberal Association and their friends, about 1400 in number, on Saturday visited Hawarden Castle, and were allowed to witness the felling of a huge ash-tree by Mr. W. E. Gladstone and his son.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks for allowing the use of the park, Mr. Gladstone said:—"I hope some of you will live to see the time when there will not be such a complete contrast between manufacturing towns and the country as there is now. There must always be a great contrast in many respects between places where vast numbers of people are gathered together and places where there are but few. As a rule, there are three disagreeable things in large towns: one is noxious smells, one is the want of pure water, and the third is the enormous abundance of smoke. It appears to me that God never ordained any of these things; I do not think it was his intention or permanent law that those things should subsist wherever people are gathered together in large numbers; and I cannot help hoping that some of you will live to see a great improvement made in some of these respects. I mean with regard to noxious and foul smells, with regard to the pollution of water, and with regard to the quantity of smoke in our large towns. Now, don't think that this is hopeless; but it requires that people should think of it a great deal, for there is always somebody or other who thinks he is interested in maintaining the present state of things. Some manufacturers complain bitterly if they are not allowed to throw the whole of their filth and refuse into the water from which the people have to take their drinking supply." The right hon. gentleman illustrated the foolishness of this policy by the instance of a firm of paper-makers who made a profit of £3000 a year by the utilisation of refuse which, previous to the Pollution of Rivers Bill, was thrown into a stream and wasted. "Then," he continued, "there is London, with its four millions of people. I have lived in the west end of London for six-and-forty or five-and-forty years, but although there are a greater number of people there, when you open a window the air is purer and fresher, and fewer 'blacks' come in than was the case forty years ago. The reason of that is that Acts of Parliament have been passed to prevent people from wantonly and wilfully making smoke, and to make them consume it. This is now done to a great extent—not quite so much as it ought to be—but still a great improvement has been effected. I recommend you to think over these matters, because you have a great deal of power in your hands, which you may employ usefully in getting these nuisances abated. God made this world to be pleasant to dwell in. I don't mean to say He made our natural and physical condition to be pleasant. The air, the sun, the skies, the trees, the grass and the rivers—they are all pleasant things; and we go about spoiling, defacing, and deforming them; and we ought all to do what we can to prevent their being so much defaced and deformed in the future as they have been in the past. Take that as the moral of this little speech."

Mr. David Ward, edge-tool manufacturer, Sheffield, was on Monday elected Master for the ensuing year of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company. The Cutlers' Feast is fixed for the first week in September.

The Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police issues every year a report and series of statistics showing the criminal state of Dublin. That for 1876 shows a slight but satisfactory decrease in crime. The total number of persons apprehended on charges was 27,120. There is a decrease of 644 in the number of charges for drunkenness.—At the Dublin Commission Court a man named Brady, alias Farrell, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for burglaries. He had been a week out of prison, after undergoing three years for burglary.

The *Manchester City News* announces that Lord Francis Cecil, second son of the Marquis of Exeter, to whom Mr. Cunliffe Brooks's second daughter, Miss Edith Brooks, was married in 1874, has been introduced as a partner in the banking firm of Cunliffe Brooks and Co., of Manchester, Blackburn, and Altrincham, the head and hitherto sole member of which is Mr. William Cunliffe Brooks, M.P. for East Cheshire. Lord Francis Cecil, who is in his twenty-eighth year, will, it is understood, take an active share in the management of the bank.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the running down of the *Tongue* light-ship on the 12th ult. has resulted in the suspension for six months of the certificate of the second officer, who had charge of the Rhine while the captain was issuing tickets to the passengers, and when the collision occurred. Mr. Rothery, who presided, said it would have been better if the captain had not left the bridge until the chief officer had taken charge; but this was not such a fault as would justify the suspension of his certificate.

SHUMLA.

The following description of the important Turkish fortress, entrenched camp, and town of Shumla was given by the *Daily News* Correspondent in a letter written about two months ago, but will now be read with additional interest when it is borrowed for this week to accompany the view of Shumla furnished by our Special Artist:—

"The head-quarters of the Army of the Danube have been established at Shumla since the outbreak of the present war, and a large force of the best troops in the Turkish army is concentrated within the lines. The train (there is only one daily) leaves Rustchuk at eight in the morning and arrives at the Shumla-road station at three in the afternoon. In order properly to understand the importance of Shumla as a military position, it will be necessary to study the physical characteristics of the country in its immediate neighbourhood. About thirty miles to the northward of the main chain of the Balkans lies the isolated plateau at the eastern base of which is situated the town of Shumla. This plateau is perfectly level, and is elevated from 600 ft. to 800 ft. above the adjoining plain. It possesses the remarkable characteristics which distinguish the high lands of this part of the country. Rising at first with a gentle slope from the plain, the ascent becomes more and more steep till it ends at the base of perpendicular precipices of rock, which surround the whole summit, and are accessible only in a few places. These peculiar rock-walled summits are of frequent occurrence in the Balkan region, especially in the beautiful Pravady valley. It is difficult to believe that some of the hills are not actually crowned by walls built by the hand of man, so straight and regular are the precipices.

"Towards the east the plateau of Shumla throws out two branches, of which the southern is short, steep, and abrupt, while the northern ridge is lower and longer, and sinks into the plain with a gentler slope. Beneath the crest of the northern ridge lies the hamlet of Strandscha, and at the foot of the bolder heights of the southern arm is the village of Tschengel. Between these two branches or arms of the plateau is a deep, sloping valley, extending from the foot of the rock-walled summit to the plain. In this valley, which has the form of a horse-shoe, lies the town of Shumla. Its houses look as if they had been shot down the hillside at random out of some gigantic dice-box. It is a torrent of houses. Above the town and valley rises a curious hump-backed hill. So regular and symmetrical does this valley appear from a short distance that it gives one the impression of an immense extinct crater. The general aspect of the whole plateau is strongly suggestive of the mountain scenery of Auvergne. Two little brooks which rise at the very summit of the plateau on either side of the central hill flow down through the valley and the town, and unite inside its limits to form the river Bakludscha, which, after turning several water-mills in its rapid course, issues from the town, turns off to the southward across the plain, and falls into the Kamtschik. From the northern arm of the plateau another brook, the Strandscha, descends to the plain, flows across the face of the town parallel with the Bakludscha, and like it joins the Kamtschik. Both these streams flow through the plain in deep ravines, and are important features of the whole position in a military point of view.

"To the east of the plateau of Shumla, and spreading out like a fan from the sloping valley in which the town lies, extends, far and wide, the undulating plain of which I have already spoken. The plain is partly cultivated, and some magnificent crops of barley, in a very forward state for the season, line the road for a considerable distance. The plain is dotted with the innumerable tumuli so common in Bulgaria and Bessarabia, the origin of which is, I believe, unknown. Just now these interesting remains of a forgotten age do duty as watch towers, and the erect form of the Ottoman sentry stands, eager and vigilant, over the mouldering bones of the Scythian or Dacian warrior who perished, perhaps in some great battle on this very plain, centuries ago. Shumla has an imposing and picturesque appearance from the plain. The houses rise one above another up the slope, the horizontal lines of their roofs broken by the domes and minarets of the mosques. On the left, high up the valley, are the great square masses of the infantry barracks and the Konak or Government House; on the opposite side are the cavalry barracks and arsenal, and further up the hillside the new hospital. But, as is the case with most Turkish towns, the beauties of Shumla are more apparent from a distant than a close point of view, although many of the streets, narrow, winding, and steep, are very picturesque. The valley abounds in springs of delicious water which flow into troughs through square pedestals of dressed masonry, some of which are of simple, but elegant, and even classical, design. The situation of Shumla at the junction of several important roads makes it a town of considerable commercial importance. The high roads from the towns of Rustchuk and Silistria to the eastern Balkan passes unite at Shumla, which is connected with the former place and with the Black Sea port of Varna by railroad. In peaceful times, therefore, the industries of Shumla, the manufacture of silk and leather and brasswork, are in a flourishing condition. Within twenty years the town has much increased in size and importance, and now boasts an 'Hotel' and several cafes and restaurants.

"When, in 1828, the Russian army advanced upon the even then impregnable position of Shumla, they committed, as Moltke has pointed out, a fatal error. The impossibility of carrying it by assault with the forces at their disposal must have been evident to them when they looked upon it from the heights of Bulanik. They could see the famous lines stretching across the front of the town from either extremity of the arms of the plateau. On the summit of either ridge overlooking the plain was a powerful fort; outside the lines, and extending in a semi-circle from Strandscha to Tschengel, lay the advanced works which formed the first line of defence. While beyond them again the ravines of the two brooks above mentioned, the Bakludscha and the Strandscha, formed natural obstacles to an attacking force. Immediately in the rear of and dominating the whole position towered the plateau, covered with dense undergrowth, and accessible only at certain points by a few difficult roads leading from villages lying at the base of the plateau, over the heights, to the town. Unless the whole plateau, which is twenty miles in circumference, were closely invested, the Turks could receive by all these roads reinforcements and provisions from the districts not occupied by the enemy. Of the perfect defence for the rear of the position which the plateau affords, Moltke says:—'The Turks had no attack to fear from that quarter, the plateau being covered with woods and undergrowth so dense that it is impossible for a horseman to advance except along the roads, which are very narrow. Even active sharpshooters would have difficulty. These roads, in fact, form a network of defiles several miles in length, in which horse, foot, and artillery acting together could neither deploy nor mutually sustain each other.' In Moltke's day, when neither cannon nor small arms were rifled, and warfare was conducted at close quarters, the Russian army were able to sit down before Shumla at a distance from the lines which would of course now be out of the question. The redoubts of the

besiegers, by which they hemmed in the army of the Grand Vizier, extended in a semicircle across the plain; the distance from the most advanced work of the Russians to the farthest outlying fortification of the Turks was not more than a thousand paces, and the besiegers were within the ravines of the Strandscha and Bakludsch rivers. The case would be quite different at the present day. The advanced works of the Turkish position, of course, lie far outside even the Russian lines of 1828-9, and probably the plateau beyond the Bulanik hill would be the nearest position which an army of investment could hold facing the town. Shumla is the Metz of Turkey, and, if the Russians are bold enough to cross the Danube, its investment will be the most formidable problem which the invaders will have to solve. The words of Moltke upon the possibility of investing and blockading this wonderful stronghold in 1828 are as true now as when they were written. He says: 'It was possible to invest the Turkish camp; but it is with Shumla as with a fortress on the seashore—it can well be besieged from one side, but on the opposite side the enemy must be content to blockade it at a certain distance. The elevated plateau, at the foot of which the town is situated, has a circumference of about twenty miles; and as it is not possible even to gain a footing on this height, the attack is obliged to form a cordon of still greater circumference in order to observe the principal exits. The investment, to be effective, demands numerous and strong detachments, because the enemy in this wooded and hilly region can approach them unawares and surprise them with superior forces. Besides, the Russians were compelled to concentrate in the plain a body sufficiently large to repel a general offensive movement in that direction. The attack on Shumla seems to have been at first sight a bold attempt to conquer the enemy at his strongest point; this resolve was a strategic fault so great that it necessarily hindered the success of the campaign. Forty thousand Turks, abundantly provided with all the necessities of life, were entrenched in a central and almost unassailable position; before them was a Russian army half their strength on the circumference of a circle which the enemy could cut at any moment by a rapid and secret march.'

"Taking into consideration the changed conditions of modern warfare, it is certain that an immense army would be necessary at the present day for the effective blockade of Shumla. The Russian force which attempted it fifty years ago was decimated by battle and disease on the plain, and withdrew baffled, having accomplished nothing. The Turks, without organisation or discipline, were able not only to hold their own, but were growing stronger and stronger every day within their impregnable lines. With exulting scorn they gave their town the epithets of the 'Grave of the Giaour,' and although the Russians in the wonderful campaign of 1829 captured Silistria and Varna, passed the Balkans, and pushed their advanced guard to the shores of the Ægean, the mountain fortress was never trodden by Russian foot. Once again in its history it is the stronghold of the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan's hosts are gathered within its lines awaiting the attack of his ancient foe."

BAYAZID.

This remote town and fortress of Turkish Armenia, near the frontier of the Russian province of Georgia, was captured by the Russians at the beginning of their Asiatic campaign. They have since been compelled to relinquish Bayazid; but the Russian garrison, after standing a close siege, was enabled to withdraw from the place without a formal surrender. The history of the affair is thus briefly told. On June 14 the Turks came from Van to try to recapture Bayazid. They occupied not only the town of Bayazid and its environs, but also the whole of the Russian frontier of Erivan, having hopes of taking also the town of Erivan. In the citadel of Bayazid there was only one battalion of Russians, who were blockaded by the Turks since June 17. General Tergukasoff, when he was relieved from the Turks who surrounded him by the expedition of General Loris Melikoff, returned to Bayazid. His first object was to relieve the garrison. The way in which he did this is described in a telegram sent to the Grand Duke Michael, of which the substance is as follows:—

On July 10, at eight a.m., the troops of General Tergukasoff, consisting of eight battalions of infantry, twenty-four cannon, fifteen sotnias of Cossacks, and four squadrons of dragoons, attacked the Turkish army of 13,000. After eight hours of cannonade and attack, the Russians took by storm the heights which command the town of Bayazid. They defeated and scattered the Turkish army, who left many dead and wounded on the field. They also took four cannon and twenty-four prisoners, with much ammunition and provisions. The garrison was delivered, and rejoined the detachment of Tergukasoff with the wounded and sick of the citadel. The whole of Bayazid is ruined to its foundations by the cannonade of the last day. Our loss is not yet known, but is not great. The troops behaved heroically, and I congratulate your Imperial Highness on the bravery of the garrison, who sustained a siege of twenty-three days with the utmost privations."

Bayazid is situated in the Pashalik of Erzeroum, in Armenia, about fifteen miles south-west of Mount Ararat. It has always suffered in wars between Russia and Turkey, the result of which has been that, while before 1830 it had a population of about 15,000 and a brisk trade, there are not now over 5000 people in the town, and these mostly Kurds, whose commerce does not figure largely in the returns of the Turkish Empire. It is built on the side of a rugged mountain—one of the angles of the Aladagh Range. In addition to its two churches and three mosques, it possesses a monastery, called Kara Killesea, renowned for its antiquity. On the summit of the mountain stand the ruins of a palace built by Mahmoud Pasha, whose tomb is in a neighbouring mosque. Standing, as Bayazid does, on the high road between Armenia and Azerbaijan, a province of Persia, it has always been a place of importance. In 1829 the Russians took it, and again in 1854, when, after a battle fought before its walls, they destroyed the fortifications and departed. These seem to have been rebuilt only, however, to share the fate of their predecessors.

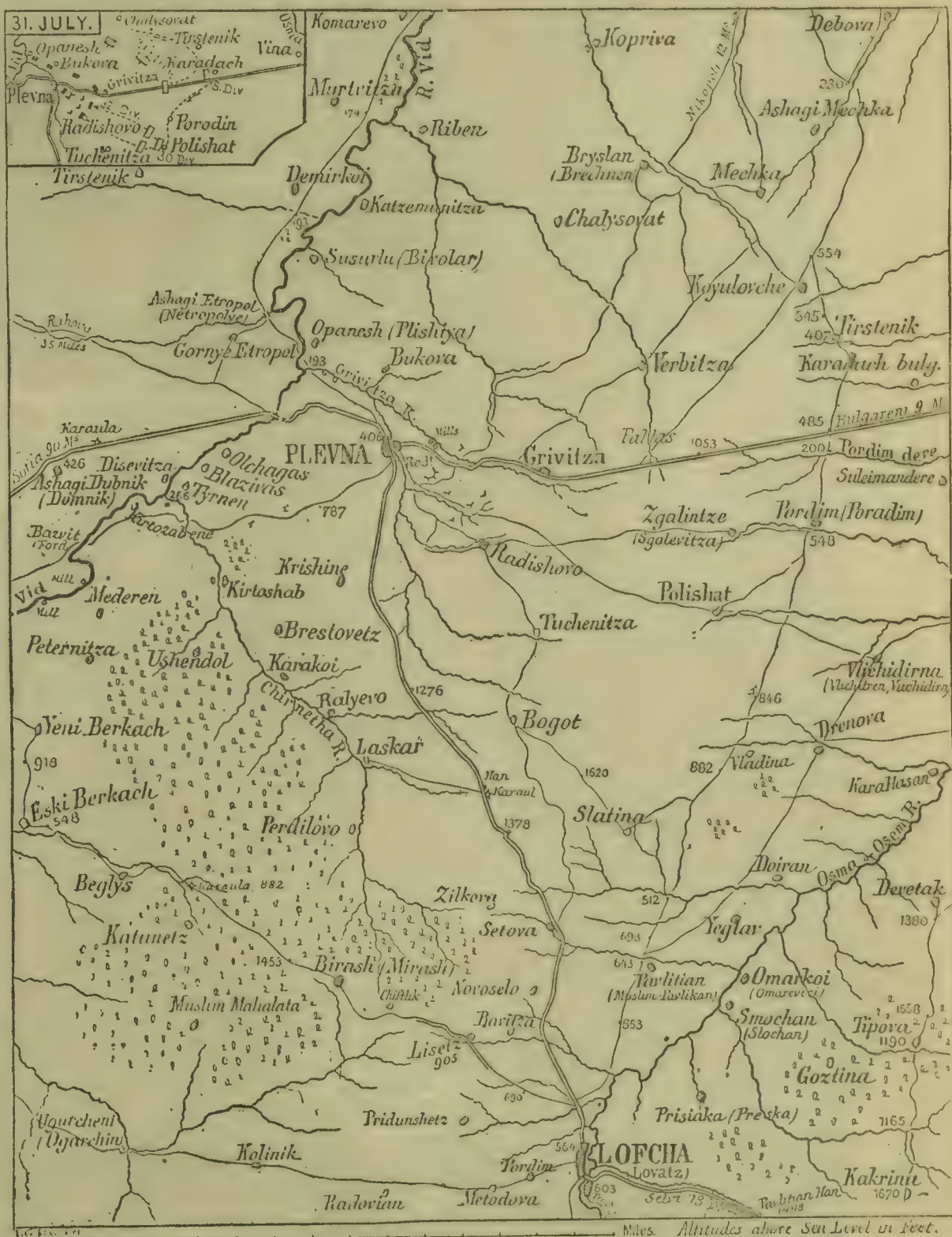
The *Manchester Examiner* says:—"We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. John Lilly, merchant, of 65, Back Piccadilly, whose failure was reported in August, 1873, with liabilities amounting to £32,622, and whose creditors accepted a composition of 9s. in the pound, has now paid all his creditors in full."

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral to his clergy, in which he beseeches them to pray that this Empire may not have to share the miseries of the war. The Turks have, he says, always been the enemies of the Catholic Church, and have inflicted great evils on every country which they have occupied; while the Russians are the greatest and most perfidious enemies of the Catholics, and would, if they got possession of Constantinople and the Turkish territories in Europe, persecute the Catholics and establish a system of schism.

THE COUNTRY AROUND PLEVNA.

Our map is intended to illustrate the recent military operations around Plevna, and between that town and Lofcha, where the Russians have suffered a very serious defeat. On the 19th ult. General Schilder-Schulder arrived before Plevna with three regiments of infantry (the 17th, 18th, and 19th), five batteries of artillery, and a few Cossacks. His troops succeeded in entering the town, but, having neglected to occupy the bridge over the Vid, they were again driven out of it when Turkish reinforcements arrived from the west. The Turks, commanded by Osman Pasha, lost no time in fortifying the positions around the town. Early on the 31st ult. they held the villages Opanesh (Plishtiya), Grivitza (on the road to Bulgareni), Radishovo, Tuchenitza, and Slatina. They were also in great force at Lofcha. The Russians early on the same day held the following positions:—General Krüdener, who had come from Nikopol, had his head-quarters at Karadach Bulgarski, which was held by three

regiments of the Fifth Division. The two brigades of the Thirty-first Division—their right flank protected by Laskarof's brigade of cavalry—were in front, their objective being Grivitza. General Schakhovsky, who had marched by way of Bulgareni, Karadach, and Pordim, had his head-quarters at Polishat, which was occupied by one brigade of the Thirtieth Division; the other brigade of the same division was in front. General Skobelof, with two regiments of Cossacks, a battalion, and a battery, operated in the direction of Lofcha. The Russian forces thus included thirteen regiments of infantry (thirty-nine battalions), having a total strength of 32,000 men, with about five regiments of cavalry, and 160 guns. This force proved quite unequal to the task allotted to it. The villages of Grivitza and Radishovo were taken, and the Russians stormed two lines of intrenchments in the rear of the latter place; but their bravery proved of no avail, and the day's engagement ended in a disastrous retreat. The Turks, too, appear to have suffered, and the Russians, by the end of last week, had again returned to the vicinity of Plevna, their line extending from



MAP OF THE COUNTRY AROUND PLEVNA.

Tuchenitza, in the south, to Tirstenik, in the north; Pordim and Tirstenik were the head-quarters of Generals Schakhovsky and Krüdener yesterday week. Later movements are recorded in another page. It will be observed that the figures introduced into this map denote the varying elevation of the ground above the sea-level, measured in English feet.

The *Alta* (San Francisco) of July 17 publishes a statement of Captain Nisser, of the brig Potoma, recently arrived from the Marquesas Islands and Tahiti, that the tidal wave of May 10 was not felt at Tahiti at all; but at Nukahiva, one of the Marquesas group, and in the Bay of Tairohae, the water rose and fell all day, the greatest rise being fourteen feet, on Captain Hart's plantation. On the other side of the island the tide rose with great force, sweeping away houses and other property, and the inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives. The most remarkable circumstance stated is that, although there had been no rain on the island for four years, a fall of rain occurred just preceding the tidal wave, and at the time of the Potoma's sailing it had been raining heavily for twelve days, washing away bridges, &c., and doing other damage.

By the Australian mail recently arrived intelligence from Perth, Western Australia, has been received of a series of disasters to vessels in search of guano off the coast of the Western Colony, and the extraordinary disappearance of two islands—the Barker Islands—and their inhabitants. During Mr. Weld's administration, Captain Fisher, a Tasmanian capitalist, purchased from the West Australian Government the right to remove guano from two islands on the coast,

described on the chart and known as the Barker Islands, and situated in lat. 14 S., long. 125 E. Captain Fisher dispatched three vessels in April with labourers and appliances for shipping guano, but when the vessels arrived at the place where the islands were known to have been there was nothing to be seen but "a wild waste of water." The islands had disappeared entirely, how and when are at present a mystery.

The competition for the American Centennial Trophy and the championship of the world will take place at Creedmoor, near New York, early in September next. The National Rifle Association of England has accepted the American invitation to send a British team; and it is thought desirable that a fund should be raised to defray the general expenses of the team, rather than it should be composed only of such gentlemen as can afford to pay their own expenses. By this means the captain of the team, instead of having to choose solely from the more wealthy, will be enabled to select the best rifle shots, among whom will, undoubtedly, be found several gentlemen who could not well afford to pay the heavy expense of a journey across the Atlantic, as well as sacrificing their time, to uphold the credit of the country. A sub-committee, consisting of Captain Pixley, Victoria Rifles; Mr. Martin Ridley Smith; and Major Charles B. Waller, St. George's Rifles, have therefore been appointed to collect subscriptions; which may also be paid to the credit of the International American Rifle-Match to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; to Messrs. Ransom, Bonverie, and Co., Pall-mall; or to Captain Mildmay, Secretary N.R.A., 12, Pall-mall East. The team will sail from Liverpool in the City of Richmond next week.



THE WAR: SHUMLA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT,
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.



THE WAR: WATERING HORSES AT SHUMLA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

MUSIC.

There is now scarcely any musical interregnum in London during the whole year. We have but just recorded the close of the Italian Opera season, and have now to notice the commencement of a series of performances of operas in English at the Crystal Palace—a locality which may be almost considered as metropolitan, from the facilities of access provided for London visitors. Apart from these, however, there is now a large resident population immediately around the Sydenham building to whom these performances should be especially welcome, from their being given in the afternoon and under agreeable atmospheric conditions such as are seldom found, on summer nights, in London theatres. Ten operas were announced in the Sydenham programme, first on the list having been Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," an English version of which was very efficiently given on Saturday by the "Rose Hersée Opera Company." Madame Hersée sustained the character of the Countess, in which she acted and sang with great effect, her bright quality of voice and cultivated style having been especially manifested in her delivery of the cavatina "Porgi amor," the aria "Dove sono" and the Countess's share of the duet with Susanna, "Sull' aria," in which Madame Hersée was well seconded by Madame Cave Ashton, who made a highly favourable impression by her performance generally, and was much applauded in her delivery of the air "Venite," and the still more important solo "Deh vieni." Miss Florence St. John made a successful first appearance here as Cherubino, and was encored in the canzone "Voi che sapete." Signor Campobello was an efficient Count Almaviva, the duet with Susanna, "Crudel! perchè finora," having been one of the features of the day. Mr. Richard Temple gave the music of Figaro with good effect, and minor characters were filled by Miss Kate Villiers (Barbarina), Mrs. Dixon (Marcellina), Mr. Marler (Dr. Bartolo), Mr. De Solla (Don Basilio), and Mr. Arthur Howell (Antonio). The overture and the important accompaniments throughout the opera were finely played by the Crystal Palace band, Mr. Sidney Naylor having conducted with great efficiency.

On Tuesday "Maritana" was given, "Il Trovatore" was announced for Thursday, and "Don Giovanni" for to-day.

This (Saturday) evening the promenade concerts at Covent Garden begin, again under the direction of Messrs. Gatti, and with Signor Arditì as conductor. The programme of the opening night comprises an orchestral adaptation, by Signor Arditì, of themes from M. Gounod's new opera, "Cinq Mars," and a new polka (composed by Signor Arditì), in which all the drummer-boys of the Coldstream Guards will co-operate.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently issued some very pleasing vocal music, which will doubtless find wide acceptance among drawing-room singers. "The Men of Wales," by Mr. Brinley Richards, has a vigorous national tone and rhythm; "The skylark free" and "The captive skylark," both by Signor Pinsuti, have much light grace of character. "The day my love went maying," by Louisa Gray, is a ballad with a taking melody, simple as it is. "I'll sing the songs of Araby," by Frederic Clay, is one of several effective movements in that gentleman's cantata "Lalla Rookh." "Lowly born" is a specimen of the versatile talents of the late Hon. Mrs. Norton, the words and music being both by that accomplished lady. "Our Boys" is a good specimen of a declamatory patriotic song, the words by Mr. H. J. Byron, the music by Herr Meyer Lutz. "Not far away," by Mr. Berthold Tours, is a song of a very graceful character, both in its vocal melody and its piano-forte accompaniment. "L'Albani, valse chantante," is a brilliant vocal bravura by Signor Arditì, based on themes from "Les Belles Viennoises" waltzes.

From Messrs. Metzler and Co. we have two very pleasing vocal pieces by Mr. Henry Smart—"The Parting Smile," ballad, and "The Fay of the Woods," duet. Each is flowing and melodious in character, and devoid of difficulty. Messrs. Metzler have also issued an harmonium tutor and an instruction book for the American organ, both containing copious and valuable information for students of the respective instruments, and each published at a remarkably small price. The first-named work is compiled by Herr Engel, the well-known professor of the harmonium, and is supplemented by a series of pieces, sacred and secular, arranged by Mr. J. Munro Coward. The other tutor referred to is the work of the late Dr. Rimbault, and likewise contains a selection of movements, in addition to a description of the instrument and instructions for its use.

The second book of Messrs. Metzler and Co.'s "Sacred Melodies, Ancient and Modern, arranged expressly for the American Organ," contains twenty-three pieces, adapted from the works of various composers by Mr. R. Redhead, and is published at the price of one shilling.

Messrs. Metzlers' recent publications of vocal music include an effective part-song, "The Ant and the Grasshopper," for alto, two tenors, and bass, by M. Gounod; "The Chorister" and "My Love beyond the Sea," two expressive songs by Mr. Arthur Sullivan; "The Clang of the Wooden Shoon," a characteristic setting by Mr. J. L. Molloy of his own lines; and "The Knight's Wish," an effective song by Mr. Berthold Tours.

"Trio (in A major) for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello," composed by M. W. Balfe (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). This is a posthumous work by the composer of so many popular operas; and, apart from its intrinsic merit, it possesses an interest as being one of his latest productions; belonging to a class on which his attention had not hitherto been bestowed: and one in which he might have achieved considerable success, judging from the specimen now referred to, which is well written for each of the concertante instruments, and abounds in bright and melodious passages. It is in the orthodox form of four movements—allegro, adagio, scherzo (with trio), and finale (allegro). The work has already been spoken of by us, in reference to its first public performance, at one of the Saturday Popular Concerts of the past season, when the executants were Mlle. Marie Krebs, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. The trio pleased greatly on that occasion, and the scherzo was encored.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently issued a third edition of the valuable and comprehensive work on "The Organ, its History and Construction," compiled by Mr. E. J. Hopkins, organist of the Temple church, and the late Dr. Rimbault. The work treats copiously of the origin and structure of the instrument, with details of the progressive improvements made therein, with explanations of the mode of tuning and of remedying occasional mechanical defects, besides much information respecting foreign and British organs and eminent organ-builders, and many other matters of interest to the professional and amateur reader. This last edition of the book has undergone some valuable revision and received many important additions, Dr. Rimbault having completed his portion thereof shortly before his lamented decease. The book stands

alone of its kind, and cannot fail to meet with an increasing demand.

Among Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.'s recent publications are "My Boyhood's Home," a very telling ballad, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, "Ay or No," a pleasing barcarole; and "Steering," an effective song, both by Mr. F. H. Cowen; and "Far away," "Thy voice is near," two transcriptions of well-known vocal pieces for pianoforte solo, by Frederic Lemoine, the first from Miss Lindsay's song, the other from Mr. Wrighton's.

"Passion Flowers, Legend," by Odoardo Barri, is a sequel to his "Shadow of the Cross," the words by Mr. H. Farnie; the Italian version by Signor Zaffira. These very effective pieces of vocal declamation were composed expressly for Madame Trebelli. Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. are the publishers, as also of "Who will go a-Maying?" a pleasing song in the pastoral style, by Mr. J. L. Roeckel; another graceful song, by the same composer, being "Still Hope on!" "We meet again," song, by C. H. R. Marriott, is an expressive setting of some sentimental lines. "Easting," a song, by Robert Stanley, with some effective changes of tempo—is also published by Messrs. Cramer and Co., as are the following:—"Through distant lands I roam," an edition of Taubert's charming lied, "In der Fremde," with the original German words, and an English adaptation thereof, by C. H. P.; "The day when you'll forget me," ballad, by J. R. Thomas, which has much sentimental expression in its vocal melody; and "Les Leçons d'Anglais," by F. Chassaigne, a chansonette in the piquante French style, that has been sung with success by Mlle. Chaumont.

The "Organist's Quarterly Journal" of original compositions (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The thirty-fifth part, forming a portion of the fifth volume of this musical serial, opens with a graceful "Minuet," followed by a characteristic "Gavotte," composed by the editor, Dr. Sparks, organist of the Leeds Townhall. Other pieces in the number are:—an introduction and well-wrought fugue, by Mr. J. Wrigley, of Manchester; an effective march, by J. Whitaker, of London; and a cleverly-written "Allegro Maestoso," being the first movement of a sonata, by Mr. C. T. Speer.

"Franz Listz, a Sketch of his Life and Works, by Carlo Tieset," is an interesting biography of the pianist-composer, in pamphlet form, published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

VOLCANOES.

Mr. Henry Humphries, writing from Bay Cottage, Wandsworth, sends the *Times* an extract from a letter he has received from Ecuador:—"Guayaquil, June 30, 1877.—We are all well again here, although we have had fearful times of late since you left, with terrible sickness and rains. Now all this is over, another plague has settled down on Ecuador. The volcano Sangai, about 125 miles from here, has taken it into its crater to give us an eruption, and has been cannonading away so fearfully that we have heard it plainly here for days, and everyone at first mistook it for cannon firing off at the fort just outside the town. Fine ashes have been blowing right over and fallen down like rain on the town, getting into one's eyes and nose while walking about, and rendering the day quite misty. In Bodegas they say it has been far worse, and we are every day expecting to receive bad news from the interior. As I write, even, the news comes in. It is not only Sangai which has burst out, but Cotopaxi, which is far worse when it does commence. They say that it was accompanied by an earthquake, which has destroyed many parts of the town, and that Quito and the adjacent towns were in darkness for two days."

Some particulars of the volcanic eruption of Cotopaxi are derived from another source. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cotopaxi (Captain Hamilton), which has arrived in the Mersey, brings intelligence of a volcanic eruption which took place in Ecuador on June 25 and 26. On the days named, and for several days after, the volcanic ashes fell in showers along the whole coast of Ecuador to the estimated amount of 310 kilogrammes per square kilometre. Slight shocks were felt on the 25th and 26th; but on the morning of the 26th, between nine and eleven o'clock, a fearful explosion took place in the interior, the volcano in action being that of Cotopaxi, which for centuries has had an eruption every ten or twenty years. The ashes which fell on the coast were composed of fine particles of lodestone, vitreous feldspar, hornblende, and amorphous substance. The steamer Islay, on her way from Panama to Guayaquil, first noticed the fall of ashes at Marta, and continued to receive them until she arrived at Guayaquil, from which it is inferred that the winds from the high latitudes have carried them, as on former occasions, two hundred leagues from the volcano. An official announcement from Quito, dated June 29, reports the total destruction of the beautiful and fertile valleys of Chilo and Tambuco. On the same day great quantities of ashes fell at Quito, completely darkening the atmosphere for several hours. Intelligence from the city of Latacunga states that on June 26 a flood, taking the course of the rivers Catuchi, San Felipe, and Zanazuco, had swept through the city and over the adjacent country. The city suffered very much; men, women, and children were drowned in large numbers. Haciendas were swept away and destroyed; in fact, the destruction was terrible and complete.

The estate of Colston Bassett, Nottingham, lately offered by auction, but not sold, has been purchased by private treaty by Mr. R. Millinton Knowles, now residing at Bosworth Park, Leicestershire. The estate consists of the mansion called Colston Bassett Park and 1600 acres of land, and the price is £120,000.

An addition to Locke Park, Barnsley, of land nearly twenty acres in extent, given by Miss M'Reary, sister-in-law of the late Joseph Locke, the eminent civil engineer, was opened by Lord Halifax on Tuesday. The town was decorated with arches and banners, and was illuminated in the evening. A general holiday was observed throughout the district, and about 40,000 people were present at the opening ceremony.

In a speech recently made at Melbourne, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy defended the part he had taken in Victoria as a protectionist, though he had started in the colony as a free-trader, by stating that when in London some years ago he consulted Mr. Bright, Mr. Mill, and Mr. Carlyle on the subject, and that he had followed the advice they gave him. Mr. Bright, he said, had declared himself in favour of bonuses to promote certain industries, and of protecting a certain number of articles for a time. Mr. Bright now writes to Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., to contradict this statement. He has no recollection of the conversation, but if any such took place, his views, he is confident, have been misrepresented. A Government might vote a sum of money to support a new enterprise which was deemed of great service to the country, or to introduce a new culture, such as the grape or tea, but to impose heavy duties on important articles of import would be so unsound and injurious a policy that he is greatly surprised that anyone in the least acquainted with him should have supposed it possible he could give it his support.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LATE MR. WARD HUNT.

Our Extra Supplement this week consists of the Portrait of the late Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, whose death at Homburg on the 29th ult. was recorded in our last week's Obituary. This respected public man was the only son of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, his mother being Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Gardiner, of Combe Lodge, near Goring, Oxfordshire. He was born in the year 1825. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, joining the Oxford Circuit; but, preferring politics to the legal profession, he entered Parliament at the general election of 1857 as one of the members for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire, which he has represented twenty years. He acted as Financial Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Derby in 1866-7, and in the following year, when Mr. Disraeli became Premier, succeeded to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; but his career in this position was brief, as he was obliged to retire with his colleagues in December, 1868. On the return of the Conservatives to power, in February, 1874, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Apart from his official position and duties, Mr. Hunt had an intimate knowledge of all subjects relating to county administration. He took great interest in all questions relating to agriculture. In 1866 he introduced a bill dealing with the cattle plague, and was prominent in the somewhat exciting debates on that question. In 1875, again, he was equally at home on a kindred subject, and was, after the Prime Minister, the member of the Cabinet chiefly charged with supporting and explaining the difficult provisions of the Agricultural Holdings Bill. Mr. Hunt was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and for some years acted as chairman for the Quarter Sessions for that county. He was also a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford at the Commemoration of 1870. In 1857 he married Alice, third daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, in the Episcopal Church of Scotland, by whom he has left a family. The funeral took place in the English Cemetery at Homburg, in a private manner.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF ALDBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. Cornelia Jane, Countess of Aldborough, widow of Mason Gerard, fifth Earl of Aldborough, died at Kingstown, near Dublin, on the 5th inst., in her ninety-fifth year. Her Ladyship, the eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy, Esq., was married Aug. 2, 1804, and had issue two sons and two daughters, all now deceased, unmarried. The last survivor was Benjamin O'Neale, sixth Earl of Aldborough, at whose decease the title became extinct.

VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE.

The Right Hon. Paget Standish O'Grady, fourth Viscount Guillamore, of Cahir Guillamore, in the county of Limerick, and Baron O'Grady, of Rockbarton, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on July 29, at Parson's-green, Fulham. His Lordship was born Nov. 29, 1835, the second son of Standish, second Viscount Guillamore, by Gertrude Jane, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, and succeeded to the viscounty at his elder brother's death, April 10, 1860. He married, March 6, 1869, Eliza, youngest daughter of W. H. Feston, but, as he leaves no issue, the peerage devolves on his next brother, the Hon. Hardress Standish O'Grady, now fifth Viscount, Captain Madras R.A., who was born in 1841. The peerage of Guillamore was conferred in 1831 on the grandfather of the nobleman whose death we record—viz., on the well-known Standish O'Grady, Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR H. J. CODRINGTON, K.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry John Codrington, K.C.B., died on the 4th inst., at 112, Eaton-square, aged sixty-eight. He was the second surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., was educated at Harrow, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823. He served at the blockade of Algiers in 1824; and at Navarino, where his father commanded the British Fleet, in 1827. He was present as Captain, H.M.S. Talbot, at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840; and during the Crimean war was employed in the Baltic. From 1858 to 1863 he was Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, and from 1869 to 1872 at Devonport. Sir Henry attained the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in January last. He was created C.B. in 1840, and K.C.B. in 1867, and was the recipient of various foreign decorations. He was twice married.

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.B.

Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., died suddenly, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-two. He was the son of Mr. John Douglas, of Glasgow, and was for a long time in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He became the first Governor of Vancouver Island, in 1851, and from 1858 to 1863 was Governor of the joint colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Sir James was made a C.B. in 1858 and a K.C.B. in 1863.

MR. DANBY SEYMOUR, Q.C.

Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., died suddenly at his sister's residence at Bridgewater on the 3rd inst. He was born July 1, 1820, the elder son of Henry Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle House, and of Northbrook, Devon, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Hopkinson, Esq., of Bath, and received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He sat in Parliament for Poole from 1850 to 1868, and was joint secretary to the Board of Control from 1855 to 1858. Mr. Seymour succeeded his father in 1849. His brother, Alfred Seymour, Esq., of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, J.P. and D.L., was formerly M.P. for Salisbury and for Totnes. The Seymours of Knoyle are a distinguished branch of the noble house of Seymour, springing from Francis Seymour, Esq., M.P., of Sherborne, younger brother of the eighth Duke of Somerset.

MR. J. P. BROWN-WESTHEAD.

Joshua Proctor Brown-Westhead, Esq., of Lea Castle, Worcestershire, J.P. and D.L., whose death is announced, was born in 1837, the eldest son of the late Edward Westhead, Esq., of

Manchester, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Joshua Brown, Esq., of Dorthill, Shropshire, and assumed the additional surname of Brown. He sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Knarborough, from 1847 to 1853, and for York from 1857 to 1863, and from 1868 to 1871. Mr. Brown Westhead married, in 1828, Betsy, daughter of George Royle Chappell, Esq., and had issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—
Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, formerly M.P. for Cardiganshire, at his seat, Bronwydd, in that county, after a short illness.

The Rev. John Nathaniel Micklethwait, of Taverham Hall, Norfolk, aged sixty-five.

Hart Gimletie, M.D., Fleet Surgeon R.N., on the 1st inst. in his fifty-fifth year.

The Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., Hon. Chaplain, R.N.A.V., on the 31st ult., aged sixty-four.

Captain Boyce Mackenzie, on the 27th ult., at Creich, Sutherlandshire, in his eighty-fifth year.

Maria Selina, Lady Hawley, wife of Sir Henry James Hawley, Bart., of Leybourne Grange, on the 25th ult., at Chiavenna, Italy.

Alfred Cunningham Dando, R.N.R., Marine Superintendent to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta, on the 26th ult., suddenly, at Akyab, in his fifty-fourth year.

The Rev. Carstairs Douglas, M.A., LL.D., one of the missionaries in China of the Presbyterian Church of England, on the 27th ult., at Amoy, aged forty-six.

Brigadier-General Joshua Henry Kirby, commanding Belgaum district, Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel 68th Light Infantry, on June 30, at Belgaum, in his fifty-seventh year.

The Hon. Wyndham Percy Moreton, late 7th Foot, seventh son of Henry George Francis, second Earl of Ducie, on the 29th ult., at Llandovery, aged thirty-eight.

The Rev. George Knight, M.A., Rural Dean, for thirty-four years Vicar of Hungerton with Twyford, Leicestershire, on the 30th ult., at Hungerton.

The Hon. Thomas Nicholson, M.D., for many years member of the Executive Council of Antigua, on the 8th ult., at Antigua, aged seventy-seven.

Frederick Gale, Esq., on the 23rd ult., at Cheriton, Wincanton, very suddenly, aged seventy-one; and the Rev. Henry Gale, D.C.L., Rector of Garsdon, Wilts, his twin-brother, at the Rectory, Malmesbury, on the 30th ult.

Dr. William Keddle, Lecturer on Natural Science in Glasgow Free Church College, on the 26th ult. He dropped dead while in the act of opening a prayer meeting at Oban. Up to the moment of his death Dr. Keddle had appeared to be in excellent health.

Colonel Daniel George Robinson, Royal Engineers, Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, on the 27th ult., at sea, on board the Travancore. He served in the Sulej and Punjaub campaigns, and was present at Sobraon, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. He had received two medals and two clasps.

Owen Davies, Esq., formerly resident at Chilwell Hall, Notts, and afterwards at Eaton House, Tunbridge, on the 23rd ult., at the residence of his daughter, the Baroness de Montaignac de Chauvance, Vannes, Morbihan, France, aged eighty; he was younger brother of Thomas Davies, Lieutenant Engineers, H.E.I.C.S., killed in action at Malegaum, 1818, and great-grandson of the Rev. Owen Davies, of the ancient house of Gwysaney.

The quinquennial gathering of the Sheffield Sunday School Union was held on Monday in Norfolk Park. Upwards of 20,000 scholars and 2500 teachers were present. From 80,000 to 100,000 spectators were, it was calculated, upon the ground.

Three new board schools, erected at the cost of £20,000, and affording accommodation for 1400 children, have been opened at Leeds. The Leeds Board has now twenty-two schools in operation, and four others are in course of erection.—The Birmingham School Board has received unfavourably an application from the London School Board to take part in presenting to the Education Department a memorial on the subject of spelling reform, although the Board had previously approved the action of the London School Board in the matter. Mr. R. W. Dale said, though the Education Department should instruct their inspectors on certain words spelt two or three ways, so that children might not fail in examinations, he thought the proposed reconstruction of English spelling should be left to the intellectual life of the country.

The Foresters' High Court Meeting for the transaction of the business of the order began on Monday at Greenwich. Mr. Wood, the Chief Ranger, in his opening remarks, said the misapprehensions as to the working of the Friendly Societies Act had been, to a great extent, removed, and now there were no fewer than 1722 courts registered, with a membership of 214,281.—On Tuesday the question of registration was discussed, and the principle of the registration was affirmed by a large majority.—The annual Legislative Council of the British United Order of Odd Fellows met at Rotherham on the same day, Mr. George Mayne, Grand Master, Newcastle, presiding. Delegates were present from London, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, Sunderland, and other towns. The total number of members is 10,928, being an increase of 209 during the past year.—The journeymen coopers of the United Kingdom, whose trade societies have hitherto remained independent of each other, have resolved upon a national federation of the entire trade. A conference of delegates from all parts of the country has been held at Burton-on-Trent, where the federation scheme was discussed and adopted. There are about 20,000 operative coopers in the United Kingdom, and their aggregate funds represent upwards of £30,000 sterling.

With the view of diminishing the loss of life which annually occurs from drowning, and which, according to recent returns of the Registrar-General, has increased between thirty and forty per cent during the past year, as compared with corresponding periods of the previous year, the Royal Humane Society has issued the following advice to bathers:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach; but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical advisers."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J G F (Ramsgate).—In the position No. 3 can you not remove the Pawns from the Q R file and place the W R at Q Kt 5th? This alteration, if it is possible to effect it, would greatly improve the problem.

P J K (Donegal).—You have overlooked the best defence in Problems Nos. 1743 and 1744. The true solution of the latter is given below.

G A B (Edinburgh).—It is not necessary to set forth the analyses of solutions in full, but it should be more satisfactory to yourself to do so.

P DALY (Clapham).—In the position referred to White can play either Q to B 7th or Kt to Q 5th with a like result.

T E H (Lincoln).—The problem is too simple, and is therefore declined with thanks. We fear your suggestion for a correspondence tourney between our contributors would, if adopted, occupy too much of the space at our disposal.

M CLARE (Kilkee).—Your solution of No. 1742 is correct, but you are wrong in respect of Nos. 1743 and 1744.

J B (Mossley).—In Problem No. 1742 Black's best reply to 1. Kt to B 7th is 1. Kt to K 6th, after which he cannot be mated in two more moves.

S W C (Temple).—The corrected position is accepted, and you shall have an early report upon the others.

W G T (Calcutta).—We are obliged for the packet of games. There is no English translation of the German "Handbuch," but the arrangement of the book is so clear that it can be used by anyone acquainted with the German chess notation. Walker's "Chess Studies" are out of print.

J E A (Weymouth).—Many thanks for the problem, which, if correct, is a very good one.

T R G (Quebec).—The book of the Centennial Congress was published in Philadelphia. You should be able to procure it through any bookseller. The game is too weakly played by the attack to present any points of interest.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1743 received from J E A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1744 received from Nibbad, B Levy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1745 received from H B, P S Shenale, W Leeson, R Schofield, P Hampton, F Wharton, N Powell, M Rees, W Cowell, N H H, E Emmonde, R W Robson, G Fosbrooke, J Lyndford, T W H, Robin Gray, J F Spiers, M Whiteley, G Wright, St J E, H Stansfield, A Mackenzie, B Parkinson, O R Elmore, G R E, S Adams, D Leslie, J Burnett, T Edgar, Queen of Connaught, M Rawlings, N Brock, S Threlfall, P G V, Only Jones, W Lee, Leonora and Leon, A G R, Triton, Mechanic, W Nelson, T R Y, American, Robin Roughhead, B R Stone, B T King, M J H, Paul's Roost, W Alston, Tallyho, E Worsley, N E D, Simplex, J S W, H Burgher, J Wontone, L S R, W A T, Long Stop, S Western, Tippet, Harrovian, Black Knight, Littlego, Winchester, S L G, Nibbad, Dr F St, Hereford, A Wood, N Rumbelow, G A Ballingall, J de Honstern, A Brook, E P Villiamy, H M Pridaux, J Thursty, Woolwich Chess Club, W A C, Copiapino, T E Hughes, Cant, E Frau, R H Brooks, and E L G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS No. 7 received from H B, P S Shenale, W Leeson, N Powell, G Fosbrooke, J Lyndford, O R Elmore, Winchester, Queen of Connaught, Pepper's Ghost, R Roughhead, H Burgher, American, Leonora and Leon, A Soudie Party, Hereford, A Wood, N Rumbelow, G A Ballingall, J de Honstern, H M Pridaux, Woolwich Chess Club, W A C, Copiapino, T E Hughes, Cant, E Frau, R H Brooks, A R, and E L G.

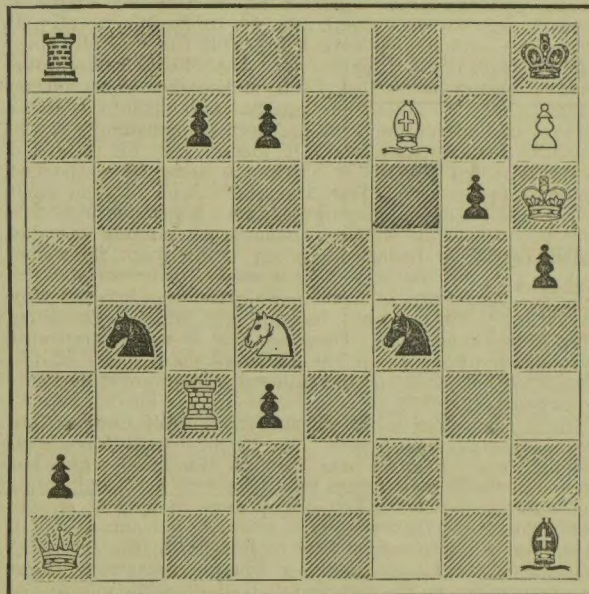
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1744.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to R 4th	B to Q 6th	3. B mates.	
2. Q to K 5th	P takes Q		
* If, 1. K moves, then 2. Q to Q sq, etc. The other variations are obvious.			

PROBLEM No. 1747.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An interesting Game played at the Divan a few days ago, between four skilful Amateurs, two on each side, and each player moving alternately without consultation.—(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

WHITE (Messrs. A. & C.)	BLACK (Messrs. M. & N.)	WHITE (Messrs. A. & C.)	BLACK (Messrs. M. & N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20.	R to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P to Q R 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	22. R P takes P	R P takes P
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt sq
5. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th	24. R to K Kt sq	P to Q 4th
We believe that in every variation of this opening the Bishop is best posted at K 2nd.		25. Q to B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	26. Q R to K sq	
7. P to R K 3rd	B to K 3rd	A well-timed move, as the sequel shows.	
8. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	27. Kt to Q B sq	Kt to K 2nd
9. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd	28. Kt to Q 3rd	R to Kt 3rd
10. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	29. Q to Kt 2nd	R to Kt 4th
11. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	30. Kt to B 5th	Q to Kt 5th
12. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	He had only Q B sq as an alternative, but we are inclined to prefer it to the move in the text.	
13. B takes Kt	P takes B	31. R to K R sq	P takes Q P
14. P to Q 4th		32. P takes K P	Q R to R 4th
It would have been better to have played K to R 2nd before executing this manoeuvre.		33. K to Kt sq	R takes P
15. K to R 2nd	B to R 2nd	34. R takes R	R takes R
If White had attempted to win the piece by 15. P to Q 5th, Black would have obtained a very embarrassing, if not winning, attack by 15. B takes K R P.		35. P takes P	B takes P
16. B to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	Down to this point the game has been played carefully on both sides, but here the Black allies should have played B to Q 3rd. This sacrifice is plainly unsound.	
17. B to Q 3rd	B to B 5th	36. R takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
18. Q takes B	B takes B	37. K to B sq	B to R 7th (ch)
19. Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq	38. R to K sq, and wins easily.	Q to Q 8th (ch)
20. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K Kt sq	37. K takes B	Q takes P (ch)
This was a necessary precaution to prevent the adverse Kt advancing to K R 5th.		38. K to K 2nd,	and Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association was brought to a conclusion at Birmingham, on Saturday, the 4th inst. The entries for the principal tourney, the winner in which becomes the champion of the association for the ensuing year, comprised twelve of the best-known provincial amateurs—viz. the Revs. Professor Wayte, C. E. Ranken, A. B. Skipworth, T. C. Yarranton, J. Coker, and C. Pierpoint, Colonel Minchin, Major Martin, and Messrs. Jenkin, Thorold, Halford, and Fisher. This contest resulted in Mr. J. Jenkin, of Glasgow, bearing off the chief honours, the second and third prizes falling to the Rev. Professor Wayte and Mr. E. Thorold respectively. In the second-class tourney there were eleven competitors for the three prizes provided by the association, and these, on the conclusion of the play, were awarded to Messrs. Ryder, Wallbank, and Newham, in the order named. There were but seven entries, all Birmingham amateurs, for the third-class tourney, which resulted in an easy victory for Mr. A. H. Griffiths, who defeated all his competitors, Mr. Michael ranking next, with the loss of one game only. In the handicap tourney there were sixteen players engaged, including many of the first class. The Rev. C. E. Ranken won the first and the Rev. C. Pierpoint the second prize. A general meeting for the transaction of business was held on Friday, the 3rd inst.—the Rev. Professor Wayte presiding—when Mr. John Cochrane was elected president of the association, an office that has been vacant since the death of the late Lord Lyttelton; and the Rev. C. E. Ranken accepted the office of honorary secretary and treasurer for the year. The next meeting of the association will be held in London during the first week of August, 1878.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (both dated April 18, 1877) of Mr. Augustus Henry Hunt, late of Birtley House, near Chester-le-Street, Durham, who died on May 12 last, were proved on the 24th ult. by Colonel Francis Faulkner Sheppee, David Pitcairn, and Henry George Haynes, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves Birtley House, with the furniture and effects and £1000 per annum, to his two sisters, Miss Elizabeth Hunt and Miss Mary Ann Perry Hunt, for life, with benefit of survivorship; £2000 each to his nephews, John George Pitcairn, David Pitcairn, and Henry George Haynes; legacies to his servants; and the residue of his personal property, including his share in the Birtley Iron Company, and all his real estate in England, to his said nephew, Colonel Sheppee. The testator's Scotch estates are left to his nephew, Henry Hunt Pitcairn, by a separate deed.

The will (dated Jan. 21, 1875) of Mr. Ippolito Leonino, late of No. 24, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant, who died on June 12 last, at No. 4, Via Alessandro Manzoni, Milan, was proved on the 20th ult. by Charles Emanuel Leonino and Arthur David Leonino, the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Leonino, his freehold residence at Hove, with the furniture and effects, absolutely, and an annuity of £700 during widowhood; and, subject to some bequests in favour of his four sons, he leaves the residue of his property equally between all his children, except his daughter Lucy, who has been already sufficiently provided for.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1875) of Major-General Edward Charles Fletcher, late of Kennard Yalding, Kent, who died on June 5 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher and Lionel John Fletcher, the sons, and James Fletcher, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000.

The will (dated May 28, 1875) of Mr. George Goodwin Buckston, late of No. 4, Queensborough-terrace, Paddington, and of No. 8, Whitehall-place, who died on June 6 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Thomas Jennings White and William Wise, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, horses and carriages, excepting what are at Callow House, Mappleton, Derbyshire, a pecuniary legacy of £100, £600 per annum out of his personal estate, and the rents of his real estate for life. There are a few other legacies, and the residue of his property he gives to his brother Henry.

The will and codicil (dated Feb. 27 and Dec. 2, 1876) of General Sir Watkin Lewis Griffies Williams, Bart., late of No. 38, Elgin-road, Notting-hill, who died on May 23 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Richard Haynes and Edmund Watkin Kent, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.

The will (dated July 15, 1870, of the Hon. and Right Rev. Horatio Powys, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, late of Bournemouth, who died on May 31 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. William Percy Powys, the son, the acting executor.

[We are requested to state with reference to the will of the late Captain Robert Jacob Hansler, which was noticed in our last week's number, that the testator assigned as his reason for not bequeathing to his widow a larger interest under his will that she had a large fortune of her own].

DISTRIBUTION OF REWARDS TO THE TYNEWYDD MINERS.

On the summit of a mountain commanding a view of the Rhondda Valley the distribution of the various rewards was made last Saturday to the Tynewydd miners at Pontypridd, by the Lord Mayor of London, in presence of an assemblage of 30,000 people. Mr. Talbot, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided. The Daily Telegraph cups were handed by Mr. Talbot; the medals and order of St. John of Jerusalem by Major Duncan, of the Royal Artillery; and the watches and chains presented by the House of Commons by Mr. Vivian. The Lord Mayor next distributed the awards from the Mansion House Fund, amounting to about £4000. Finally, Lord Aberdare, by command of the Queen, bestowed the Albert Medal upon certain of those who had rescued their fellow-workmen from the flooded colliery. After singing the National Anthem and giving shouts for the Queen, the assembly dispersed. After the distribution, Lord Aberdare, Mr. Talbot, M.P., the Lord Mayor, the Rev. D. Williams, and a company of some 500, were entertained at a luncheon; and in the evening the Lord Mayor dined with the Corporation of Cardiff.

The list of the persons upon whom the Queen has conferred the Albert medal for their brave conduct in assisting at the rescue of the imprisoned miners in the Tynewydd Colliery appeared in Tuesday's Gazette, as follows:—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the "Albert Medal of the First Class" on—Daniel Thomas, colliery proprietor, Brithwynydd, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; William Beith, mechanical engineer, of Harris's Navigation Colliery, Quaker's-yard, South Wales; Isaac Price, collier, Llwyncelyn Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; John William Howell, collier, Ynisher Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales. The "Albert Medal of the Second Class" has been conferred on—George Abteet, collier, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Charles Baynham, collier, Brithwynydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Richard Hopkins, collier, Ynisher Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Richard Howells, overman, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Charles Oatridge, collier, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; John Williams, collier, Pontypridd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Robert Williams, collier, Dinas Isaf Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Edward David, collier, Havod Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; William Morgan, collier, Havod Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; David Rees, fireman, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Rees Thomas, collier, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; David Davies, colliery owner, Penrhwi, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Thomas Jones, colliery owner, Ynisher, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Edmund Thomas, colliery owner, Llwyncelyn, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; James Thomas, colliery owner and manager, Tynewydd, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Thomas Thomas, colliery manager, Ynisher, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Thomas Getrych Davies, colliery manager, Tylacoch, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; David Evans, colliery manager, Ferndale, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; David Jones, colliery manager, Cymmer Level, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Henry Lewis, colliery manager, Energlyn Colliery, Monmouthshire; Isaiah Thomas, colliery manager, Brithwynydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; William Thomas, colliery manager, Resolven, near Neath, Glamorganshire.

The second "Illustrated Supplement" given with The Colonies and India accompanies last Saturday's publication of that useful journal, which belongs to Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill. The present supplement, like that which we lately noticed, consists of a sheet of MS., to all appearance, clearly and fairly written by hand, with a score of clever pen-and-ink sketches or vignettes. They represent the scenery, inhabitants, condition, and manners of our South African colonies, more especially the neighbourhood of Cape Town. The author, Mr. G. F. Angas, whose initials are appended, has an intimate acquaintance with this subject, and a pleasant way of showing it.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
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